

Algeria	3.50 Dhs	Great Britain	75 P	90 Fms	
Bulgaria	4.00 Dts	Greece	30 Drs	Nigeria	70 N
Austria	12.5 S	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 Nkr
Bahrain	8.500 Din	Iran	50 Rials	Oman	0.540 Ec
Bangladesh	24 B.Ts	Israel	1,528.00	Portugal	30 Esc
Canada	5 C.D.N.	Italy	1,000 L	Qatar	10 R
Ceylon	60 Rs	Japan	100 Y	Romania	4.25 Lei
Denmark	4.25 D Kr.	Kuwait	350 Rls	Sri Lanka	60 Pcs
Dubai	5.00 Dhs	Lakistan	13.00	Sweden	3.50 S K
Egypt	70 P	Libya	1 Dn, 25 S	Switzerland	1.70 S F
Eire	30 P	Luxembourg	30 Lfrs	Taiwan	3.62 Dts
France	5 F	Malaysia	100 M	Thailand	5.64 B
Germany	3.50 M	Mexico	25 Cts	U.S. Mil. (fur)	1
Ghana	1.80 Dina	Morocco	30 Dirh	Yugoslavia	22 D

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, foggy and cold.  
—5—2 (23-28). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with  
Temp. 0-3 (32-37). CHANNEL: Shift to moderate  
Wednesday, rain. Temp. 7-10 (45-50). NEW YORK:  
joy, rain. Temp. 3-9 (37-48).

**4\* ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE**

**p. 30,146**



**Workers mass at the Arch of Constantine in Rome during general strike in Italy over economic and social policies**

## 14 Million Join General Strike, Paralyzing Italy

ROME, Jan. 15 (UPI). — A general strike today spread over eight hours and involving 4 million workers paralyzed Italy's manufacturing, commerce and government in the first such action in 10 years by the three major unions.

The strike, called to protest the Christian Democratic government's economic and so-

Workers on airlines, trains and ferries struck for several 30-minute periods during

the working day, thus the effect on transport was minor; motorists on the expressway network found tollway booths abandoned at times and rode free.

Smaller, independent unions did not join the strike, and many small, private shops were open. Hospitals and firemen ensured essential services.

### ***Aide Says There Will Be Less Emphasis on Hostages***

# Iran Gives U.S. Journalists Until Friday to Leave

HIRAN, Jan. 15 (AP) — The Iranian government, which has ordered all U.S. reporters to leave the country by the end of the week, today gave them until Friday night to obey the directive.

The announcement, made by the director of the foreign press, Sadegh Ghassemlou, said that with U.S. reporters out of the country there would be less emphasis by the press on 50 American hostages held in Islamic militancy who have been demanding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran release them.

Nov. 4, demanding the return of the hostages.

Sadegh's directive is the result of a decision last night taken by the ruling Revolutionary Council and cabinet ministers. The council accused U.S. reporters of "biased reporting," and said that "British and West German journalists could stay for now. But we need that there could be a similar situation for journalists from other countries."

publicity given the students holding their captive.

Today was the hostages' 73d day of captivity.

In Washington, White House press secretary Jody Powell said that the expulsion "would seem to be a comment upon the desire of the authorities in Iran to prevent not only the rest of the world but, indeed, their own people from knowing the disastrous impact that would result from taking and continuing holding of the American citizens."

Four black ministers from Houston and their attorney, after meeting with Iranian clergymen, said today they expected to meet with Ayatollah Khomeini tomorrow in Qom and to hold a religious service for the hostages in the embassy afterward. Based on the meeting, it is fairly safe to say we will meet Khomeini," the Rev. Gene Moore said.

the nine blacks who were among the hostages, along with five women, two weeks after they took over the embassy.

At the Hague today, the United States presented to the World Court a legal brief laying out its full case involving the hostages, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

The United States already has won an interim order from the 15 justices of the court, the main legal arm of the United Nations, calling for the release of the hostages.

The U.S. will not be made public until oral arguments begin, at a time to be decided by the court, the U.S. spokesman said.

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**3 U.S. Ships in Indian Ocean**

**CAPE TOWN, Jan. 15 (AP)** — Three U.S. Navy nuclear-powered ships escorting the aircraft carrier *Nimitz*, have entered the Indian Ocean en route to the Middle East,

about a week ago. The 91,487-ton Nimitz is to replace the 80,800-ton aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk stationed in the area, the agency reported.

The embassy would only say that the Nimitz escort vessels would be deployed in the Indian Ocean area.

In recent weeks, the U.S. naval presence in the region has been strengthened because of the Iranian crisis; 21 ships are involved in the U.S. exercises in the Indian Ocean.

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## ***French Rail Strike Continuing Today***

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP) — The nationwide rail strike that has severely disrupted passenger and freight service in France since the weekend with cancellations through tomorrow, union officials announced today.

Railroad officials said, pending a

Aviation Ministry, which oversees the airline, denied that the cancellation was due to refusals by members of the American Teamsters Union to service Aeroflot militarily. The union is protesting Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan.

Earlier today, the Soviet ministry had said it had no plans to curtail flights to the United States because of the union trouble over Afghanistan or an explosion Sunday evening at Aeroflot's New York office.

**Spies Am Aid**

A spokesman said, "We have agreements with many countries on operation of our flights, including the United States, and we will carry out our flights in accordance with the existing agreements. We will carry them out."

Finn American management has been seeking approval to continue to operate in the United States despite the union action. Only 30 Americans declined to be counted at the As-

hours today.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Secretary-General said that consensus among the 15 member states of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) will take appropriate steps to protect the public from these steps might be taken.

**Change**

During a news briefing after the meeting, Secretary-General said that he was encouraged by the support for the OSCE's efforts to prevent the contemplated or being taken in the OSCE. He also said that he was of willingness among U.S. officials to use the OSCE's list of embargoed technology and products.

But neither Mr. Lums nor Mr. Chis of the COCOM rules in favor of the OSCE. The request for changing the rules was raised by Mr. Christopher tomorrow.

**(Continued)**

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## **But Western**

# **Afghan Rebel**

tonight, Joseph Lums, NATO's secretary general, said that the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia was "unjustified and condemned and that each member state will support the Soviet move. But Mr. Lums did not say whether NATO would take any action.

**in Rules**

At a meeting tonight, Mr. Christopher said that the NATO members for steps being taken to bring about a settlement of the conflict by initiating economically against the Soviet Union. He said that the NATO members are encouraged by what he termed a high level of agreement among the NATO members to adhere strictly to the COCOM trade controls.

Mr. Christopher referred to the shift in emphasis in NATO policy towards the Soviet Union of China at the expense of the Soviet Union. He said that the NATO members' rules in this manner is expected to be a major factor in the NATO members' decision to join in Bonn when he meets with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

(on Page 2, Col. 5)

**Diplomats Doubt That**

**U.S. Will Say They**

States decides to support Pakistan, we hope this assistance will be with our strings. We feel that the United States hasn't got any strings in mind. But you know, everyone always acts in his own interests." [U.S. aid, including military assistance, to Pakistan was running \$3 billion a year when it was cut in 1965 after the Indo-Pakistani war. "The Soviet Union is on our doorstep and the United States of America is 10,000 miles away," I said. "We ought to be in the situation very pragmatically. You can live in the sea and create enemies with the whales. You have to be friendly with them." At the same time, Gen. Zia made (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Last Filings Unclear

The militants released eight of

The U.S. Embassy in Pretoria confirmed that the Numitz and two nuclear-powered guided missile cruisers, the 10,000-ton Texas and the 9,561-ton California, passed the Cape of Good Hope yesterday. The ships left the Mediterranean

morrow morning would be sharply curtailed, but that they expected it to improve later in the day. On long-distance lines, one train in two was expected to leave Paris in the morning. Regional traffic was expected to be running at 30 to 50 percent, but suburban service would continue spotty, they said.

The size of the vote against Moscow was said to reflect the widespread dismay among Third World countries over the Soviet action. Asian, African and Latin American nations that habitually vote with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

*From Agency Dispatches*  
KABUL, Jan. 15 — Moslem guerrillas today said they were closing in on the vital eastern town of Jalalabad, but Western diplomats familiar with the fighting doubted that they posed any significant threat to the Soviet hold on the city.

Abdul Qadeer, a leader of the Hezb-i-Islami, or Islamic Front Organization, said the rebels had besieged the town of Surkhrod and were marching toward Jalalabad.

"The people are welcoming the mujahideen [freedom fighters]," Mr. Qadeer said. "The youth of Jalala-

But Western diplomats in the Pakistani capital of Islamabad said they had no such reports and believed the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops had stabilized the situation in most of Afghanistan's 28 provinces.

Diplomatic sources in Kabul said yesterday that at least 10,000 Soviet

## ***Cambodian Refugees Caught in a War of Factions***

**By John Burgess**

**CAMP 007, Thai-Cambodian Border, Jan. 15 (WP)** — The rows of stanchions which are intact. Huge metal water tanks installed by foreign relief agencies have not been damaged. But there is only a handful of people to use them. Camp 007, until last week probably the largest concentration of Cambodians anywhere, has become an eerily silent ghost town.

Twelve days ago, automatic-weapons fire erupted in the refugee settlement's dusty thoroughfares. Its people, believed to number over 200,000, scattered into the jungle. A week later they had started to trickle back to 007, but there are no guarantees for their safety.

For months refugee workers had feared that the camp, located in disputed territory along the Thai-Cambodian frontier, would be attacked by Vietnamese forces deployed to support the year-old Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. However, the Jan. 4 gunbattle was Cambodian against Cambodian, the result of a deeply rooted feud among resistance groups, all of which claim to rank the Vietnamese as their first enemy.

Camp 007 was headquarters for one of many Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) "liberation movements" that Cambodian anti-Communists have formed in the past year. Armed mostly with Chinese-made rifles, the ragged bands of fighter guerrillas exercise despotic control over some half a million refugees who have massed along the frontier.

One hundred persons — mostly civilians — were believed killed or wounded in the fighting 10 days ago.

The incident underlined the precarious security of the border no-man's-land, where refugees live under the guns of four separate armies — Vietnamese, Thai, Khmer Rouge and Khmer Serei. It also appeared to support contentions that the Khmer Serei are too faction-ridden and concerned with making money to play any significant role on Cambodian battlefields.

It is unclear how and why the fighting began. But interviews with eyewitnesses indicated that it was the culmination of months of



**Cambodian refugees fleeing one of the sporadic outbreaks of fighting among factions camped just inside Thailand.**

feeding among the different groups, which are arrayed along a 20-mile strip of border north of the Thai town of Aranyaprathet.

Five major Cambodian factions are discernible in the strip. Together with half a million refugees, they are sandwiched between the Thai Army to the west and the Vietnamese to the east. Farther south is Camp 204, a shantytown of around 20,000 persons commanded by Van Saren, a slight, 53-year-old man who once smuggled timber. He now calls himself "marshal."

About 4 miles to the north is 007, believed to have been slightly

larger than 204. A leader claims to have been an officer in the U.S.-supported Lon Nol army, defeated in 1975. Then comes a camp run by guerrillas who call themselves Communists but who sometimes operate independently of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime. It is called Phnom Chat and is 4 miles north of 007.

Farther north again is a Khmer Seri movement directed by Son Sann, a premier of Cambodia in the 1960s. Finally, operating up and down the border strip is yet another Seri band, this one headed by onetime naval officer Kong Sileah. Loyal to former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Kong Sileah's forces have clashed repeatedly with the Thai Army and now move their base camps constantly.

### UN-Thai Plan

For months refugee agencies have recognized that the border camps are potentially explosive. Last fall the United Nations and the Thai government devised a plan to move refugees away from the frontier to safer sites deep inside Thai territory.

One new camp -- Khao I Dang -- was established to receive them. But due to intimidation from the Khmer Seri and the widespread belief that everyone at the new camp was a Thai prisoner, most refugees stayed put at the border.

Relief agencies then shifted their attention to proposals to create "safe havens" around the border camps themselves. Thailand formally proposed that UN officers take control of the camps.

The UN has not formally responded. In the meantime, many groups that work with refugees, including the U.S. Embassy, have quietly encouraged foreign agencies to increase their presence in the border camps so that an international zone would be created.

Next week, Sir Robert Jackson, a special representative of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, is due in Bangkok for talks on the refugee situation. Thailand is expected to push him on its request for a greater UN role in the border settlements. Meanwhile, relief workers are trying to get food and shelter materials to the thousands driven from 007.

The contentions about the Soviet troops on the Iranian border with Iran's oil fields as their alleged objective are a crude concoction."

**Threat to Iran Denied**

It was not clear whether Moscow was denying that there are troops on the border or that there are large numbers of soldiers involved or that the troops view the oil fields as their objective.

In Washington, the State Department today said it was aware of the reports of Soviet troop movements but added that there was no indication the oil fields were threatened.

Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today again condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In reply to questions in Parliament, she said, "What has happened there, which has been roundly condemned by the whole of the Western world and nonaligned nations, has fully justified the stance of this government on defense and our determination to see that we always negotiate from strength."

Asked about a possible Soviet attack on Yugoslavia in case of the death of President Tito, Mrs. Thatcher said, "We will do everything we can to see that the inde-

**1 Hits \$710.50**  
**Close in New York**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (IHT)—Gold reached \$710.50 an ounce at the close in New York after U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller said that the Treasury remains will not sell gold, such sales do not appropriate now "in this deflated and uncharacteristic period."  
Earlier, gold had closed in New York at a record \$683.50 an ounce compared with yesterday's previous record close of \$670. In New York, it closed today at \$670.50. Details.



## Irritated by U.S. Handling of Crises

## NATO Chief's Remarks on Readiness Upset Schmidt

By John Vinocur

BONN, Jan. 15 (NYT) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's apparent growing concern about the U.S. handling of the situation in Afghanistan and Iran has become clear with a statement of irritation about comments made by Gen. Bernard Rogers, the supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces.

The chancellor's exasperation, confirmed by an aide, related specifically to remarks attributed in the West German press to Gen. Rogers concerning the possibility of a Soviet attack. The statement was seen by the chancellor as creating unnecessary nervousness here.

But the West German concern appeared to go further. The same aide said there seemed to be a discrepancy between what the United States was telling its allies about possible reprisals in the Gulf involving Iran and Washington's portrayal to the U.S. public of the likelihood of potential military actions.

On the basis of the information it had, according to the source, the West German government did not fear an armed conflict, but it felt that pressure for some kind of military measures might develop within the U.S. public opinion that could be difficult to control.

The aide said the United States had not expressed any concrete in-

tentions of military action, but did speak within the NATO Council of its weighing possible military measures.

The aide, discussing the chancellor's irritation with Gen. Rogers, said that it was sometimes difficult not to feel that the decision-making process in Washington was closely tied to President Carter's re-election campaign. The aide spoke of an effort to win points with "the voters in Ohio," a phrase that has become a refrain here in characterizing the

latest U.S. tactics involving Iran and Afghanistan.

The source said West Germany felt reaction was necessary, but wanted the United States to exercise moderation. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was described as prepared to take this suggestion with him to Washington during the weekend in talks with Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Since the Iran and Afghanistan crises developed, there have been

signs of anxiety here about what officials have described as the possibility of exaggerated responses. The government has repeatedly expressed its solidarity with the United States, but has in no sense made clear what steps it would take to sanction Iran or the Soviet Union on its own. In both instances, the business community has spoken out against trade boycotts.

The chancellor, who will travel to the United States in early March, has stressed that it is important to

maintain contacts with the Soviet Union in as normal a manner as possible on issues, such as defense in Europe, that do not appear to be directly involved in the zones of contention in the Middle East.

Mr. Schmidt's irritation with Gen. Rogers, according to the aide to the chancellor, involved what was regarded here as the general's careless lumping at a news conference last Wednesday in Brussels of the Afghanistan situation with NATO's readiness in Europe.

The aide said the general's statement that the alliance must be alert in Western Europe as a result of Afghanistan appeared to be aimed at motivating the U.S. public. At the same time, he said, it did not correspond to the conclusions of the government here and could have confused public opinion in West Germany.

The Bonn government asked for a text of the general's remarks and was sent one by his office. A spokesman for the general said he believed Gen. Rogers was inexact in quoted in West German accounts of his news conference.

According to his office, Gen. Rogers said, in fact, that the West must recognize "that if the Soviet Union believes it is in its national interest to do so, it will invade countries such as Afghanistan. What this means for those of us in the alliance is that we must keep our powder dry and be prepared to meet a threat if it faces any of the nations which form the alliance."

Official West German criticism of NATO commanders is not new, in any case. Defense Minister Hans Apel called Gen. Rogers' predecessor, Gen. Alexander Haig, to order for scheduling maneuvers that he said were too large and showed a lack of political sensitivity.



A Soviet citizen, at right wearing a white fur hat, pushes a shopping cart through Kabul. Kab merchants have been putting up signs in Russian recently to attract Soviet citizens to their stores.

## Brzezinski Plan Would Halt Phosphate Sales

## U.S. Aides Split on New Ban Against Russia

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT) — The Carter administration is divided over a plan put forward by Zbigniew Brzezinski, its national security adviser, to step up economic warfare by denying the Soviet Union the American phosphates it had been counting on to build fertilizer production and expand grain output.

In the review process now under way over the tightening of export controls, Mr. Brzezinski has been arguing for a ban, while the Commerce Department and State Department have been counseling more gradual curtailment, according to White House officials.

A ban on shipments could endanger one of the most important commercial contracts with the Soviet Union — involving the Occidental Petroleum Co. of Los Angeles and supported by \$360 million of loans from the Export-Import Bank and a consortium of 10 private banks.

Under this transaction, which was initially worked out in a U.S.-Soviet summit conference in 1972 and is sometimes called the flagship trade accord of detente, the Russians ship ammonia to the United States in exchange for phosphates from Florida.

Only three weeks before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, President Carter approved the arrangement by the International Trade Commission to impose quotas on the imports of ammonia — also used in making fertilizer.

But that presidential decision is subject to a congressional override. The Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee expect to take up the issue soon.

Domestic producers of ammonia wanted the import quotas, arguing that without limitations the Soviet product would cause market disruption and a dangerous dependence on the Russians for a vital raw material.

Some officials believe that if the Russians are denied phosphates they will terminate the ammonia shipments. The Russians are short of phosphates but have plentiful supplies of ammonia, derived from natural gas. Other main suppliers of phosphates are Morocco and South Africa. Smaller quantities exist in Israel. The bank loans are intended to finance purchases by the Russians in the United States of ammonia plants, storage facilities and pipelines in support of the huge transaction.

The International Longshoremen's Association could make the debate within the administration academic if it carries out its plan not to load cargo ships destined for Soviet ports.

Argentina, Brazil Ship Embargo

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 15 (WP) — Argentina and Brazil, South America's largest grain exporting nations, indicated yesterday that they will not participate in the U.S. partial embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union, and the U.S. Embargo.

Grain Shortfall in Poland

WARSAW, Jan. 15 (Reuters) — Poland, which had a disastrous grain harvest last year, is unlikely to be able to meet its domestic needs with imports this year, West sources said. They said the expected shortfall of 3.4 million tons would not affect bread supplies, but would affect the supplies of feed grain for the animal industry.

Last year, 17.5 million tons of grain was harvested, and to meet estimated domestic needs of 29 million tons, Poland would have to import 11.5 million tons. But now, 8.1 million tons of grain imports are expected.

Both Superpowers Mistrusted

Mideast Anti-Soviet Turn No Help to U.

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (NYT) — The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has sharply increased anti-Soviet and anti-Communist feelings in the Arab and Islamic countries from North Africa to the Gulf, but it has done nothing to erase the region's distrust of the United States.

Officials and other sources throughout the region accuse Washington as well as Moscow of pursuing a superpower's selfish military and economic objectives without regard for the interests of the local countries.

"Sure, we see the Soviet threat, sure we are worried, but the United States cannot hope to enlist Arab help until it commits itself to policies that are in the Arab national interest," a conservative Arab diplomat here said.

In Damascus, a far more radical official of the Syrian government said the same thing in almost the same words.

In Amman, the new premier of

Jordan, Abdel Hamid Sharaf, a moderate, said in an interview, "You cannot talk to us about security [in Afghanistan] as long as you deny us security right here."

'All-Pervasive' Issue

He said that for Jordanians, as for other Arabs, the Palestinian issue was "all-pervasive" and could be solved only by giving Palestinians self-determination. The United States could not hope to meet its own security needs in the region unless it recognized this central fact and used its power to convince the Israelis to withdraw from the occupied territories as part of an overall settlement with all their Arab neighbors, he said.

Mr. Sharaf, a former ambassador to Washington and the United Nations who became premier three weeks ago, has a mandate to press a campaign to enlist Arab and Western support for Jordanian peace proposals.

The initiative calls for a new UN Security Council resolution that would recognize the Palestinian right to self-determination and reaffirming the existing Resolution 242, under which all states in the area, including Israel, have the right to security behind recognized borders.

After the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Jordanian government issued a declaration denouncing big-power interference in the internal affairs of a small country, naming the Soviet Union.

Even the rulers of Saudi Arabia, who have been most outspoken in their anti-Soviet stance, coupled their anti-Soviet stance with public expressions of frustration at being unable to influence U.S. policies in the Middle East. Crown Prince Fahd has said Saudi Arabia would not be bases or military facilities United States.

## Tass Condemns UN Vote on Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

The Soviet Union refused to do so yesterday. They said that the Russians had violated the principles of the Third World — the rejection of armed force to settle disputes and noninterference in their internal affairs.

Last Monday, the Soviet Union had used its veto in the Security Council to kill a similar resolution. Under a procedure adopted in 1950, the issue was then brought to the Assembly. There, a two-thirds majority of those voting "yes" or "no" was required for passage. Yesterday's resolution was approved by more than five to one.

Several Third World diplomats and UN officials said the vote marked a turning point in the history of the United Nations. Until recently, developing or nonaligned countries have usually voted with the Soviet Union, the self-proclaimed foe of imperialism, South Africa and Israel.

## Cambodian Invasion

The Soviet-backed invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam began to shake this support last year. Then, seven nonaligned members of the Security Council joined in a call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia. But when the Soviet Union vetoed this resolution, no effort was made to take the issue to the General Assembly.

Last Monday, however, Moscow vetoed a call for the withdrawal of foreign troops, its own, from Afghanistan. Again, the call was backed by seven Third World countries. But this time there was no hesitation about bringing the affair to the Assembly. There was no doubt that the majority of Third World nations would speak out vigorously, even if Moscow itself was their target.

India tried yesterday to stem the tide with a pro-Soviet resolution drafted Sunday night, but found so little support that it never formally moved the resolution.

The affair has also added to the isolation of Cuba, president of the nonaligned group until 1982. Many of this group's members say they were angered because Havana had recently called them together to consider a threat to Grenada but refused to summon a meeting on Afghanistan.

## Talks on Wages Break Down at British Leyland

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP) — Talks between labor unions and the state-owned British Leyland auto manufacturer broke down last night, raising the possibility of a strike.

Union leaders said that they plan to ask Leyland's 90,000 workers to vote on a union recommendation to reject the company's latest pay and productivity proposals and to adopt a program of disruption, including strikes.

Throughout three months of bargaining, the Leyland management has refused to increase its offer of £9 (£20) a week extra for 10,000 skilled workers and between £3.50 and £4.50 more a week for the rest of the employees.

The management made the offer conditional on acceptance of an incentive scheme and changes in working practices to increase efficiency.

The unions demanded an overall increase of £24 a week. Present wages range from about £70 to more than £100 a week.

## Arab Restaurant Hit By Bomb in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (AP) — A bomb destroyed an Arab restaurant early today, one day before finance ministers for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were scheduled to meet here.

No injuries were reported. The restaurant is said to be a meeting place for OPEC officials.



The podium as the resolution on Afghanistan was passed.

## Zia Says Army Will Move Against Border Violators

(Continued from Page 1)

clear that he was not prepared to be friendly to any forces that moved into Pakistan territory. "When a foreigner enters your territory with aggressive intent," he said, "you do not go and kiss him on the cheek." Then, to underscore his point, he asked, "Do I make myself clear?"

Later, he added that Pakistan's army "is capable of defending its borders against any aggressor."

Gen. Zia's statement came amid growing rumors here and in the border city of Peshawar that the Russians would either move themselves or send loyal Afghan Army units against rebel camps located within Pakistan.

Many of these camps are in tribal territory on the ruggedly mountainous border between the two countries where the Pakistan government has no effective control. Pakistan officials and tribal chiefs deny that there are guerrilla camps there, but it is generally acknowledged that rebels come into Pakistan for rest, food, ammunition and medical care. There are about 3,500 hidden roads and trails over the border between the two countries, and Pakistani authorities say they are impossible to patrol.

## Rules Out Aid

Gen. Zia today again said that Pakistan would not provide military aid to the rebels, whom he instructed a reporter to call freedom fighters, and denied that Pakistan was being used as a sanctuary.

Gen. Zia showed by his statements today that he realizes Pakistan's precarious position. Unless it receives a large supply of new and modern weapons as well as the promise of a quick Western response to any attack, there is no way that Pakistan can stand up to the Russians on its borders.

At the same time, it feels its vulnerability to attack from India to the east has increased and it wants to be assured that any weapons and mutual defense pacts will help in any wars — not just against the Russians.

"Pakistan doesn't want to be left with the Soviets on the west and the Indians on the east. If we don't get enough U.S. aid to meet the Soviet threat, then we will have to look to the Soviets," said a government official.

While clearly worried about the new Indra Gandhi government,

Gen. Zia tried today to assure India that Pakistan wants to be its friend despite the three wars between them since they were carved from British India 32 years ago and given independence.

He said he had called Mrs. Gandhi and looked forward to continuing the normalization of relations that she started when she was prime minister before and which continued during the government of Morarji Desai.

## 'Let Live'

"We want to live and let live as good neighbors," he said. "We have no ill intentions or ill designs against any neighbors, especially India which is a much bigger neighbor."

The talk of increasing arms supplies to Pakistan has alarmed India, which sees the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan as no threat to any other nation.

In today's news conference, his second in three days, Gen. Zia declined to give details on U.S. aid offers or Pakistan's needs. He called talks in Washington last week between his foreign affairs adviser, Agha Shahi, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance preliminary.

He said that in these preliminary talks the United States has not attached to any aid offer any strings — such as an end to Pakistan's clandestine nuclear weapons program or an end to the martial law regime and the holding of free elections.

"We feel the United States hasn't got any strings in mind," said Gen. Zia. "When we act in international affairs we always act in our national interests. I hope that Pakistan's national interests will not conflict with the United States' national interests."

He said that the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, who had talks here today with him and other top Pakistani officials in a tour of the area, could play a Kissinger role by "generating correct thinking in the right circles in the Western world."

Again, he praised China, whose foreign minister, Huang Hua, opens a four-day visit here Friday, as a loyal friend who "has stood by Pakistan in all critical events." He added, "We do not have to ask our Chinese friends for military assistance, because they already have given it to us."

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## Reply to Charges

Kennedy Hires Legal Aid  
Chappaquiddick Role

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (LAT) — Edward Kennedy's presidential campaign staff, increasingly under the adverse impact of the Chappaquiddick inquiry, disclosed yesterday that it has spent nearly \$100,000 to hire experts to challenge the testimony of the two men who were on the boat with Kennedy on the night of the accident — two admiralty experts and an ocean engineer — in an attempt to answer a yet-unsettled story by the Washington Star. The story will claim that Kennedy's boat was not in the water when the accident occurred, but that it was in the water when the boat was hit by a tidal wave.

The Star's account, which prompted the hiring of the experts, Eileen Shanahan, a senior assistant managing editor, said it probably would be published later this week. The Star's experts and Sen. Kennedy's team locked in a struggle over whether a tidal channel leading to Edgartown Harbor was nearly closed or open when Sen. Kennedy said he took his swim.

Union Support for Kennedy  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP) — Sen. Kennedy won support yesterday from two key union presidents. Douglas Fraser, of the United Auto Workers, and Fred Kroil, of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks — in his challenge to President Carter.

Mr. Fraser, whose 1.4-million-member union played an important role in helping Mr. Carter win the Democratic nomination and the presidency in 1976, was to announce his endorsement of Sen. Kennedy today.

Mr. Kroil said he had filed at his home in Pennsylvania for election to the Democratic National Convention as a delegate committed to Sen. Kennedy.

Both men said their endorsements were personal, but officials of both unions said the presidents' decisions made it probable that the unions would back Sen. Kennedy for the Democratic nominations.

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Ambassador Alejandro Alvarado of Costa Rica and Ambassador David Perez of Panama following their release after being held as hostages in San Salvador with four others for 80 hours.

## Four Other Hostages Freed

## Ambassadors Released in El Salvador

By Gordon D. Mott

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 15 (AP) — A leftist group released two ambassadors and four other hostages last night and ended its occupation of the Panamanian Embassy after the government freed seven prisoners. Other militants have threatened to kill the South African ambassador today.

About 50 members of the so-called Popular Leagues of Feb. 28 freed the ambassadors of Panama and Costa Rica and the other hostages after an 80-hour occupation of the embassy. In return, the government released league members arrested last month after a clash with national guardsmen.

Meantime, another leftist group said that the kidnapped South African ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn would "feel the justice of the Salvadoran people," but maintained that the diplomat was "still alive."

## Kidnapped Last Year

Mr. Dunn was kidnapped last Nov. 28 by Popular Liberation Forces, a leftist guerrilla group. The Popular Liberation Forces set today as the deadline for total compliance with their demands and said that failure "would be sufficient reason for execution."

The demands included publication of a lengthy political manifesto in 102 countries and 65 languages, diplomatic ties by the government with South Africa and Chile are severed, and the Palestine Liberation Organization is granted recognition.

The guerrillas, who read a message to news organizations, said that no effort had been made to reach them. The guerrillas indicated

## Suarez Calls Talks

## With Carter Positive

MADRID, Jan. 15 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez returned today from a visit to Washington, calling his brief talks with President Carter very positive. Mr. Suarez said that his six-hour visit had focused on "an exchange of information and positions... on the main points of the crisis now affecting the world in general."

He said he interceded with Mr. Carter on behalf of the Palestinian people. "More than anything," Mr. Suarez said, "I presented [to Carter] a series of suggestions and proposals which cover United Nations Resolution 242 and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and of all the countries in the area to live in clearly defined, safe borders."

U.S. and Marshall Islands  
Sign Accord on Autonomy

By Robert Trumbull

HONOLULU, Jan. 15 (NYT) — The United States and the Marshall Islands yesterday initiated an agreement granting limited independence to the central Pacific archipelago and assuring exclusive U.S. military rights in the chain for at least 15 years.

The 34 atolls of the Marshalls, comprising more than 600 islands about 2,000 miles southwest of Hawaii, have a total land area of 68 square miles and a population of 32,000. The islands, whose economy is centered on coconut growing, have been under U.S. rule since

U.S. Secret Agent  
Slain in Denver

DENVER, Jan. 15 (AP) — A former mental patient who once tried to break through a White House gate walked into the Denver office of the Secret Service yesterday, shot one agent, then was shot and killed by another agent, authorities said.

Agent Stewart Watkins, 39, died 4½ hours after he was shot in the stomach and chest by Joseph Ryan, 31, said Glen Weaver, special agent in charge of the Denver office.

The Secret Service had Ryan committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital outside Washington about a year ago, Mr. Weaver said, after he tried to break through a gate at the White House. St. Elizabeth's is a federally funded hospital for mental patients.

## In Move to Ease Restrictions on Agency

## Carter-Senate Panel Unity Seen on CIA

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT) — The White House and the Senate Intelligence Committee are relatively close to agreement on a charter that would codify restraints on the CIA but give it more flexibility by relaxing some existing restraints, a key member of the committee said yesterday.

Sen. Walter Huddleston, chairman of the Subcommittee on Charities and Guidelines, acknowledged that there was some doubt the House would pass such broad legislation. There is strong sentiment in that body to simply "unhandcuff" the intelligence services without legislating a set of rules.

The Kentucky Democrat said that one issue still in dispute was the paid use of journalists, clergymen and academic figures as intelligence agents. He said that the committee's draft legislation would continue a prohibition against such practices contained in an executive order issued by President Carter in 1978.

However, Sen. Huddleston said, the CIA was urging guidelines that would restrict these activities without imposing a flat prohibition.

He also said that the present version of the legislation would limit application of the Freedom of Information Act to the CIA, restricting the right of filing requests for information to U.S. citizens seeking personal data about themselves. The aim is to stop the practice of foreign governments, especially those in the Soviet bloc, of using the act to extract information from the agency.

The New York Times reported last Friday (HTT, Jan. 12-13) that the White House was seeking congressional support for repealing the Hughes-Ryan amendment, a measure tacked onto a foreign aid bill of 1974, which has required intelligence agencies to advise eight congressional committees, four in each

house, of any covert operations intended to influence events abroad.

Sen. Huddleston said that the present version of the charter legislation would modify the provision to require that only the two intelligence committees be directly informed. These panels would then pass some of the information to the budget, foreign relations and armed services committees of each chamber.

The senator said he hoped that the White House and the committee

would reach agreement on all details of the charter within about two weeks. Similar legislation has stalled in the Senate in previous years.

The committee's legislation, Sen. Huddleston said, would make it a criminal offense for government officials to reveal the identity of an intelligence agent, a step that might stop such disclosures in books and articles by former officials. He added, however, that the committee opposed suggestions advanced in the House and elsewhere that such sanctions also apply to journalists, saying, "This is a constitutional problem I don't think we can handle."

U.K. to Reveal  
Police Custody  
Death Details

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP) —

Bowing to mounting public clamor over deaths in police custody, Home Secretary William Whitelaw today pledged to reveal details of 243 such deaths during the 1970s.

In an about-turn after refusing the information, Mr. Whitelaw made the promise in a written reply to Laborite legislator Michael Meacher. The lawmaker asked for the names, the police station where they died and the date and cause of the deaths.

Earlier, after questioning by Mr. Meacher, the Home Office released the number of deaths, but Mr. Whitelaw had said that to collate all the information asked for would be "disproportionately costly."

Relatives, lawmakers and the press raised a storm over publicized cases in which arrested persons died in police cells or to hospitals, apparently after rough handling. The family of James Kelly visited the House of Commons yesterday to lobby for a public inquiry into alleged police brutality. Mr. Kelly, a 53-year-old laborer, died in a Liverpool police station last June an hour after arrest.

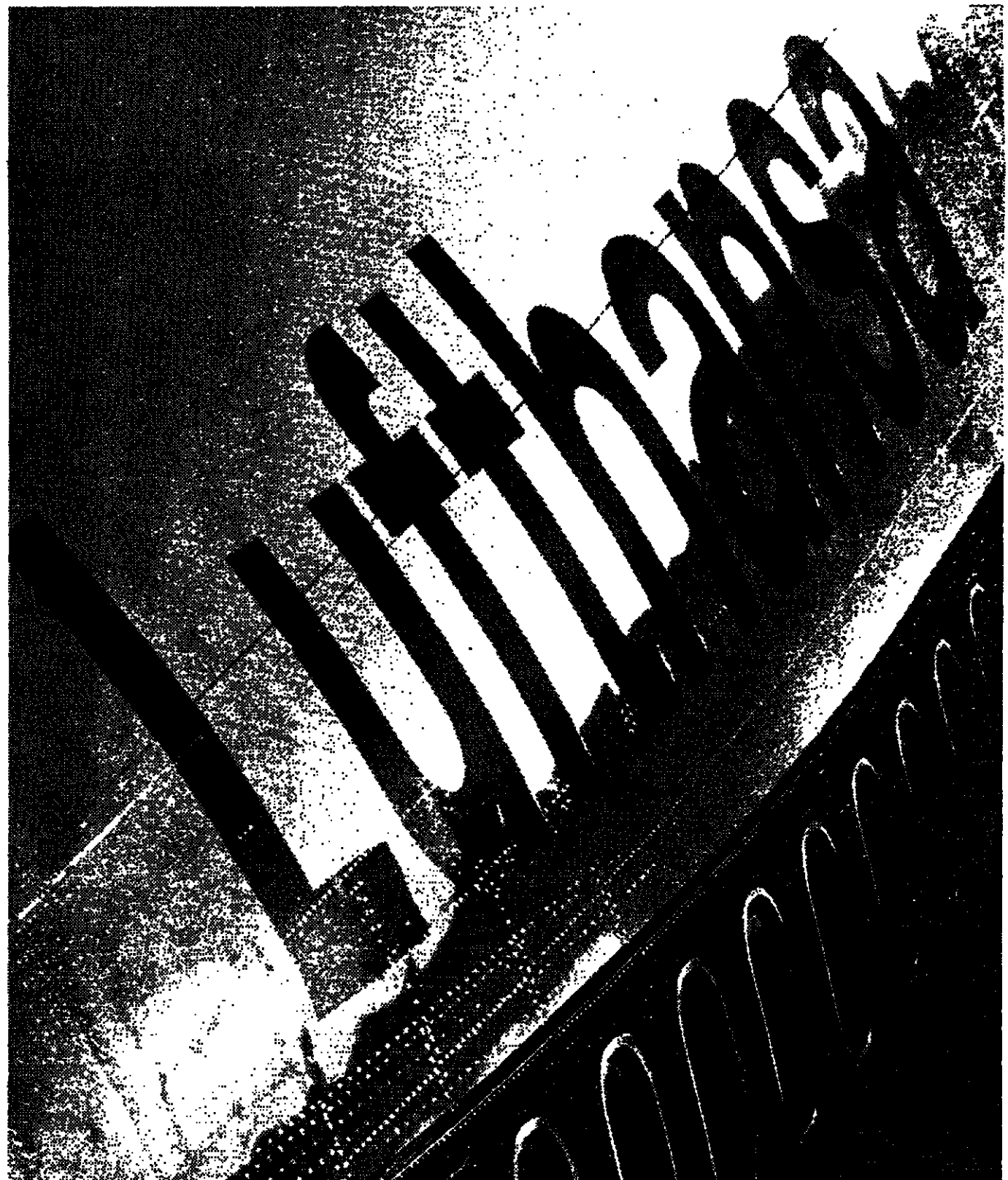


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## Vendetta, Nationalism Ignited Island

## Corsica Settles Down After Violent Week

By Frank J. Prial

AJACCIO, Corsica, Jan. 15 (NYT) — The old men are back on the benches in the Place de Gaulle here and the cafes around the square are full again. Half a block away, down the Cours Napoleon, men of affairs hurry in and out of the prefecture, the center of the French political presence on this Mediterranean island.

It is difficult to believe, relaxing in the soft winter air, that a few nights ago the quiet was shattered by machine-gun fire and that three persons were killed within a few yards of the town square.

Few of the 230,000 Corsicans doubt that others will die over the issue that has obsessed many of the island's inhabitants for almost 200 years — independence from France.

As so many things do in this harsh land of ancient clans and ancient feuds, the incident last week began as a result of longstanding hatred between two men. One, Marcel Lorenzoni, a 34-year-old farmer, is a leader of the Corsican National Liberation Front, the group seeking

to win home rule for Corsica. The other, Pierre Bertolini, 54, a hero of several French wars, had long been known as a foe of separation. Each had reputedly figured in attempts on the life of the other; it was politics but it was also, to use a word well-known here, a vendetta.

## Community Surrounds

A week ago Sunday, Mr. Lorenzoni and perhaps 30 of his followers took Mr. Bertolini and two others prisoner in the town hall in Bastia, a mountain fastness 40 miles away. Mr. Bertolini and the others were suspected of having links to an anti-separatist group known as Francia. Within hours, hundreds of national policemen, particularly members of the riot brigades, had surrounded the tiny community and demanded the surrender of the nationalists and their prisoners.

Somewhat, the militants slipped through the cordon early last Tuesday. Instead of taking to the mountains, they drove to the center of Ajaccio, where they commandeered a small hotel, holding the eight guests and one of their prisoners as hostages. Once again, the government reaction was swift and overpowering. Hundreds of riot policemen were sent to the island and the local police were reinforced with helicopters, armored vehicles and automatic weapons.

## Cyprus Offers Back Pensions

NICOSIA, Jan. 15 (AP) — President Spyros Kyprianou yesterday announced steps to promote cooperation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, split since the Turkish invasion in 1974.

These would involve the back payment by the government of several million dollars to Turkish Cypriot pensioners, many of whom have not been paid since the two communities began to draw apart after the first intercommunal clashes in 1963.

The government, in Greek Cypriot control since 1963, had refused the payments on the ground that the Turkish Cypriot authorities refused to allow inspectors to enter the Turkish-controlled areas to verify continuing eligibility of the pensioners. A government official said that the benefits could be paid through the United Nations force on the island, with the cooperation of the Turkish Cypriot leadership.

On Wednesday night, as the siege wore on and tensions mounted, a youth in the crowd shot a riot policeman dead and wounded two others. Later that night two civilians were killed by policemen when, separately, they drove into the cor-

doned area of the capital; four others were wounded.

Meanwhile, the militants unfurled the Corsican national flag, a Moor's head on a white background, held a news conference and received the mayor and the archbishop in their barricaded hotel. They persisted in their demands for the punishment of Mr. Bertolini and other "agents provocateurs" and for unspecified commitments from the government in Paris.

## Final Demand

The siege ended early Friday after a police officer made his way down from the roof of the hotel and talked the nationalists into surrendering. Their only demand was to be allowed to march up the main street to the police station singing Corsican nationalist songs.

Mr. Lorenzoni and his band are in prison. Mr. Bertolini, who is home with his family, was never in the hotel but had been taken to a hideaway in the mountains. The siege was over but no one involved thought that the problem had been solved.

The latest autonomy movement is traced to Aug. 25, 1975, when a group led by a young Paris-trained physician, Edmond Simoni, seized a winery at Aleria, on the east coast. The mood after the killings here mingled sadness and regret. No one showed signs of "Giscard" or "Corsica Liberté" — the slogan sprayed on many buildings. Most people avoided the siege area. Those who appeared to watch were mostly the elderly and teen-agers, apparently with little else to do.

## Obituaries

## Robert Ardrey, 71, Wrote on Evolution

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 15 (AP) — American playwright and science writer Robert Ardrey, 71, who wrote the best-selling book "The Territorial Imperative," and other popular works on anthropology, died yesterday.

Mr. Ardrey died of lung cancer at his home here. He had been living in South Africa for the last two years with his wife, Berdine

Grunewald, a South African actress. Before moving here, Mr. Ardrey had lived 15 years in Rome. Born Oct. 16, 1908, in Chicago and a graduate of the University of Chicago, Mr. Ardrey published his first play, "Star Spangled," in 1936, and followed it with "Casey Jones," "Thunder Rock," 1939, and "Shadow of Heroes," 1958.

His screen play credits included "They Knew What They Wanted," 1940, "The Lady Takes a Chance," 1943, "The Green Years," 1945, "The Three Musketeers," 1947, "Madame Bovary," 1948, and "Khartoum," 1966. But he was probably best known for his later works on the evolution of human behavior in the books: "African Genesis," 1961, "The Territorial Imperative," 1966, "The Social Contract," 1970, and "The Hunting Hypothesis," 1976.

In these books, he set out ideas and developments that came to him from his interest in anthropology which began with an association in the 1950s with South African Prof. Raymond Dart.

Dr. Philip Tobias, an associate of Prof. Dart, said of Mr. Ardrey today, "He has made an incalculable contribution to the science of human evolution. Thousands of people around the world, especially in the United States, were made aware of the fascination and the importance of studies on man's place in nature."

Mr. Ardrey developed ideas held by Prof. Dart about the aggressive



WILD FLIGHT'S END — Tunisian Farid Ben Marshri Zaiche, 27, surrenders to police in Palermo, Sicily, Tuesday after his 12-hour hijacking of an Alitalia jet with 87 persons aboard. Zaiche said that he wanted to force Tunisia to free 25 political prisoners. He asked Italy for asylum.

## Portugal's Stately Coimbra Nowadays a Place of Calm

By James M. Markham

COIMBRA, Portugal, Jan. 15 (NYT) — A decade ago, in the autumn of the dictatorship, students rioted at Coimbra's ancient university. Many were arrested and in protest others abandoned their flowing black capes, which they felt marked them as privileged beneficiaries of Premier Marcello Caetano's regime.

Those days are over. "Among many of the students there is a sincere desire to return to traditions that were abolished without great reason," observed Antonio de Arruad, a graduate of the university, which was established here in 1307. "The students are more interested in their careers than in politics. But one can't say they are not interested in politics."

## Nonalist Students

Quite the contrary. This fall, for the first time since 1974, students at Coimbra, who number 10,000, elected a nonalist slate to run their Academic Association; its leaders are partisans of Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro, the head of the conservative coalition that triumphed in parliamentary and municipal elections last month.

"The university is now going through a period of calm, normalization and stabilization, which I think is happening across the country," said Antonio Alberto Malo Abreu, a 23-year-old medical student who was chosen president of the association. "The thing that most excites the students is the resurrection of centuries-old traditions like the capes and ribbons and neckties. The students are looking for their roots. They're reading the Portuguese classics again."

Malu Abreu, whose father was a civil servant in colonial Angola, considers himself a "reformer" and a "Social Democrat" and taunts Communist students for being "the most bourgeois in the whole university."

"They're communists here, but not when they go home to their cars and big houses," he said. "Most of the students on scholarship voted for us."

Some 2,000 students receive scholarship assistance at Coimbra, which remains Portugal's most distinguished university. But few students come from lower-class backgrounds, and most are from northern Portugal, which most stoutly resisted the communist-led grab for power in 1975 and, today, has become the stronghold of the conservative resurgence.

No Revolution

The turnaround at Coimbra, and in the country at large, raises the question: Did Portugal in fact experience a revolution? "There was no revolution," offered the young medical student. "In Portugal, there was a palace coup. They talked a lot about taking from the rich, but not about giving to the poor. A revolution implies a profound change in society — and this did not happen. The blame for all of this lies with the communists."

In 1977, communist students inspired demonstrations against the return of "reactionary" professors who had been dismissed. The university was closed for a month, but Prof. Ferrer Correia, the rector, is proud that no police action was taken against the demonstrators.

"We have not returned to the old ways," said the courtly 67-year-old scholar, who initially assumed the rectorship on a temporary basis in 1976 on the strength of being doyen of the eminent law faculty. Since then, he has formed a kind of parliament of academic committees in which faculty, students and university employees are represented.

"The law still makes the rector all-powerful," he said. "I have abandoned this sovereign power."

Loss of Coimbra

In city hall, at the bottom of the hill in the congested commercial center, Maria Judite Pinto Mendes de Abreu was spending one of her last days as Coimbra's first female, and Socialist, mayor. Mr. Sa Carneiro's Democratic Alliance swept the Socialists out of power in the Dec. 16 municipal elections here, as it did in most big cities across Portugal.

The loss of Coimbra, which with a population of 100,000 is the third biggest city in Portugal, was a stunning surprise for the Socialists. But the cheerful Mrs. Mendes de Abreu took the defeat philosophically, observing that her party had done well in the rural outskirts of Coimbra district. A shift of urban lower-middle-class voters to the right seems one key to the Democratic Alliance's victory here and elsewhere.

Quake Hits Eritrea Coast

NAIROBI, Jan. 15 (AP) — The Ethiopian government radio reported today that a strong earthquake yesterday shook coastal areas of Eritrea province along the Red Sea. Eritrea is the site of a 17-year guerrilla war led by groups seeking independence from the central government in Addis Ababa.

## On Use of Police, Auxiliaries

## Nkomo Criticizes Soames As a Threat to Cease-Fire

By Jacques Clafin

SALISBURY, Jan. 15 (UPI) — Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo said today that Rhodesia's cease-fire will not be allowed to collapse despite "serious difficulties," and he ruled out the possibility of black factionalism degenerating into civil war.

Mr. Nkomo said that the 2-week-old cease-fire "has stood up quite well. But there have been serious difficulties resulting from some actions by the governor," Lord Soames of Britain.

He characterized these difficulties as including Lord Soames' decision to allow Rhodesian soldiers to help police deal with black guerrillas refusing to adhere to the truce; deployment of black auxiliary forces loyal to former Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, and the presence in Rhodesia of South African troops.

Asked whether the cease-fire faced the risk of a breakdown, he replied: "We're not going to allow it to collapse, you can be sure of that. We will do everything to remove those impediments to the cease-fire because they damage what we regard as a beginning for peace in our country."

"We don't intend to end up with just a cease-fire," he asserted. "We intend to end up with peace, complete peace." Rhodesia's 7-year-old guerrilla war, he said, "is over, completely over."

He said he would soon meet with Lord Soames to discuss the use of Rhodesian troops and the deployment of the auxiliaries. "This is a very dangerous thing for the governor to do to use the Rhodesian forces against the Patriotic Front," Mr. Nkomo said.

He described the auxiliaries as an armed political group and said that although they are poorly trained, "these men have been let loose, moving freely among the population, with arms."

The question of South African troops, who have been allowed to guard a vital road and rail link on

the Rhodesian side of their border, was not a matter to be taken up by Rhodesia's black nationalists alone, he said.

"Violating another people's territorial integrity is an international crime. So they have to move. It's for South Africa and it's for the international community and finally the United Nations to see that South Africa moves," he said.

## Renames Party

Mr. Nkomo's 18-year-old Zimbabwe African Peoples Union is linked with Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union in the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance they formed in 1976 to work to hasten the end of white-minority rule.

In an effort to outflank the more radical and more popular, Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo moved yesterday to widen his power base in the race for prime minister by renaming his party the Patriotic Front.

Mr. Mugabe, who is to return from exile in Mozambique, has resisted Mr. Nkomo's calls for both factions to enter the election jointly as the Patriotic Front.

Mr. Nkomo renamed his party yesterday when parties intending to contest the three-day election, to be held in late February, completed the process of registering at an electoral court.

## Nicaraguan Found Guilty of War Crimes

MANAGUA, Jan. 15 (AP) — A special tribunal found Jose Rene Sanchez Lopez guilty of war crimes yesterday and sentenced him to the maximum 30 years in jail.

Sanchez Lopez, 40, a former judge, was convicted of complicity in murder during the civil war against President Anastasio Somoza. Insurgents ousted Gen. Somoza in July, and he is in exile in Paraguay.

## Incident 2 Weeks Ago

## N. Korean Jets Altered U.S. Forces Chief

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT) — U.S. military commanders here and in South Korea had a scare two weeks ago when North Korean jet fighters suddenly disappeared from the skies in what could have been a signal of an imminent attack.

Military officers said that such stand-downs were called to rest and brief pilots, tune up and arm planes, and generally to bring forces to a high state of readiness. In this case, however, it turned out that two North Korean MiG-21's had crashed and the authorities had grounded the others to check them over.

The commanders of U.S. forces relaxed, but not much. North Korean forces have been positioned close to the front lines, from which they could attack with little warning if President Kim Il Sung of North Korea chose to take advantage of internal quarreling in the South Korean Army and U.S. preoccupation with Iran and Afghanistan.

South Korea's Army has been in turmoil since the assassination of President Park Chung Hee on Oct. 26. At first, senior generals in the military establishment stepped in, but they were displaced in a coup of younger generals in mid-December.

Senior U.S. officers reported that the political maneuvering was continuing among the generals in Seoul although front-line units, plus the navy and air force, appeared to be going about their military duties and were prepared to fight if the North Koreans should attack.

Those officers said, however, that distrust among the senior South Korean generals had affected the state of military readiness. They said the senior officers were not open and free in their discussions because they were unsure about who was in authority.

The new generals, led by Maj. Gen. Chon Too Hwan, head of the Army Security Command, an intelligence unit, have begun a purge of older generals on allegations of corruption, a purge that U.S. officers expect to continue. The older generals have been replaced, especially in sensitive command posts, by men loyal to Gen. Chon.

Several top officers, including Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, the former chief of staff, are expected to be put on trial for crimes that are still undefined. U.S. officers said they expected those generals to be dismissed from the army, to stand trial in a civilian court and to receive nominal punishment at the end of an appeals process.

Officers here said that senior U.S. officers in Seoul had warned the South Koreans not to execute the

former generals because that would cause even greater dissension within the South Korean Army. U.S. commanders in South Korea have also warned followers of Gen. Chon not to attempt a counter-coup.

The U.S. officers said that Gen. Chon's intentions were unclear. They said that U.S. commanders in Seoul had reported Gen. Chon to be articulate and self-confident but to lack the vision for national leadership. The Americans in Seoul also expressed concern over Gen. Chon's political ambitions.

U.S. officers in Seoul have been assured that Gen. Chon and his associates intend to stay out of politics, an assurance that U.S. officers say they do not completely trust. In return, senior U.S. officials have warned the South Koreans that U.S. patience with the political maneuvering is limited.

Underlining the U.S. military concern, officers here said, has been a decline in foreign capital moving into South Korea. They said that several large South Korean corporations had been unable to obtain necessary funds from abroad and might have to close defense plants, a development that clearly vexes South Korean military leaders.

Gen. John Wickham Jr., the commanding general of U.S. forces in Korea, has been trying to influence the new South Korean military

leaders by example, officers said. Gen. Wickham has spent a lot of time visiting front-line units and encouraging them to attend to their military duties.

Gen. Wickham, according to officers here, has also undermined U.S. military commitment in Korea in news conferences with South Korean reporters along front lines. These reports are quickly picked up by the North Korean officers said.

N. Korean Proposal Criticized

SEOUL, Jan. 15 (NYT) — North Korea's proposal for new political talks, made last weekend, described privately by some officials here yesterday as an attempt to divide public opinion in South Korea, increase political unrest, isolate the nation from its allies, including the United States.

Publicly, officials withheld comment except to say that the proposal was being studied. The South Korean Cabinet scheduled a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the North Korean overture, which was contained in a letter sent Saturday to U.S. military and other leaders here.

The letter was delivered by North Korean officials to U.S. Korean representatives at the munjom truce camp.

## Overseas U.S. Republican Seek Convention Delegation

By Robert C. Sinc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (IHT) — Republicans Abroad has announced its first primary election for the selection of delegates to the July, 1980, Republican National Convention in Detroit.

Chairman Jim Kilgough invited all members of the organization, an independent committee of Republicans with branches in 30 countries, to participate in the election in May for four delegates and four alternates.

He also urged all those interested in becoming delegates to submit their names along with a petition of support containing at least 10 signatures of members of Republicans Abroad and a declaration of willingness to attend the convention.

Candidates must be bona fide residents of the country they wish to represent, and they must give assurances they will not seek election as delegate or alternate from any other constituency. The declaration and accompanying nominating petition must be submitted to the appropriate country chairman no later than Jan. 31, 1980.

The delegates and alternates will be elected on a regional basis from Europe, Latin America, Africa, Middle East and the Far East. Nominations for each region will be made by the appropriate country committees with a single delegate being selected from each region. None of the delegates will be committed to any of the national candidates.

Republicans wishing more information on the primary or on membership in Republicans Abroad should write to the following regional chairmen:

Thomas Collins, Chairman, Europe-Africa Region, Klatteweg 18, 2597 KB, The Hague. The Netherlands.

But there were exceptions. Jacob Javits of New York, posed that the platform call for expanding the responsibilities of NATO to include protecting supply routes in the Middle East with an Allied military presence in the area.

lands, A. Lewis Burridge, Manila, Asia-Pacific Middle East Region, MCC Box 578, Manila, Manila 3117, Philippines; W. H. Clover, Chairman, The Americas, 71 Rio Guadalquivir, D.F.; Jim Kilgough, Chairman, Republicans Abroad, 310 First S.E., Washington, D.C.

The voting will be by mail and because of this Republicans were urged to return ballots as soon as possible, deadline for receiving ballots May 12.

Hearings Open On Republican Party Platform

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (IHT) — The Republican Party drafting its election year platform yesterday, promising to devote months to a cross-country survey of the views of political leaders rank-and-file voters.

Sen. John Tower of Texas, platform committee chairman, Bill Brock, the national chair, heard suggestions from senators, representatives and officials of Republican administrations.

Most of the attitudes advanced yesterday were of the time-varying: less government intervention, more local responsibility, budget-balancing and support-free-market economy.

But there were exceptions. Jacob Javits of New York, posed that the platform call for expanding the responsibilities of NATO to include protecting supply routes in the Middle East with an Allied military presence in the area.

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## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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MAXVILLE VI - ROTONDE VI - MISTRAL VI - MAGIC CONVENTION VI  
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EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS JAMES HAMILTON  
PRODUCED BY JAMES HAMILTON  
WRITTEN BY JAMES HAMILTON  
DIRECTED BY JAMES HAMILTON

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## Comedy in Vienna

Comedy by Neil Simon  
is a Hit on the Danube

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VIENNA (IHT) — As it is carnival time and festivities are in swing in the Austrian capital, the English Theater has risen to the occasion by presenting a masquerade with the Don Juanesque "Last of the Red Hot Lovers," imported comedy by the playwright Neil Simon. Harmoniously with the sea is the right play in the right at the right hour and, unananimously approved by the critics, it is an immediate success.

Counting a Manhattan seafood restaurant's efforts to experience revealing promiscuity of which heard, the play is of droll in his quest for dalliance in turn, a trio of likely prospects to his absent mother's flat. The initial guest, a seasoned, sardonic pushover, is ready, even eager, to play the amorous fray, but her host fumbles every opportunity and she contents herself by watching him. His second choice is a giggling, giggling hippie who gabbles of her thwarted movie career and her mother's disapproval. The third visitor is the wife of an old friend, a sophisticated wife of an old friend, who is a talkative and complains of her faithless husband and her mother's scheduled time to be unable to commit adultery, he is to his wife.

**Lively Humor**  
Simon has pictured the would-be seducer's disappointing trysts with humor and an amusing observation of human foibles. In addition, the production is sparked by a force on the part of Ruth Brinkmann as all three women. Her performance is no mere exercise in change and costume and wig, but a genuine display of comic versatility. Each visitor: the suburban matron of throaty tone and tongue; the stoned hippie of twitter, compulsive restlessness and coy tossing of her body; deadpan, worrying housewife and her doleful philosophy and

Ensemble acting of a lofty degree is to be witnessed in the Burgtheater's performance of Gorky's "Summer Folk," a satire on the Russian intelligentsia whom the revolutionary author castigates as vacationing tourists in their native land. O tempora! O mores! The play itself is old-fashionedly stilted in its clumsy construction and delivers its message laboriously, but the company plays it to exacting effect.

Also in the Burg's program are "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Raimund's "Das Madchen aus der Feenwelt" and a children's treat, "Der Zauberer von Oes" (The Wizard of Oz). The Burg revival of Hauptmann's "Rose Bernd," a famous tragedy on the theme of Hardy's "Tess" — the seduction and downfall of a peasant girl — has received enthusiastic notice, but is absent from the current program.

The press has criticized Ernst Hauserman's restaging of Schnitzler's celebrated "Anastol," the quintessence of 1890 Viennese charm with its witty recording of a native gallant's passing love affairs. The idea that a man's taste generally runs to the same type of woman might have been amusingly emphasized by having a single actress play the various objects of the hero's affections — as Ruth Brinkmann does at the English Theater.

Along with this latest "Anastol" at the Josefstadt are Curt Jurgens as the aged Sigmund Freud undergoing persecution from the Nazis in "Bergasse 19" and a revival of "Moral" by the Bavarian humorist, Ludwig Thoma. The Thoma comedy ridicules the reforming urge of professional moralists at the turn of



Ruth Brinkmann and Paul Maxwell in "Last of the Red Hot Lovers."

the century and their embarrassment when the police close down the brothel they frequent and a scandal threatens. The play so delighted H.L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan in the days of their censor-baiting that they translated it. The play was acted in another version in New York and the central premise was shifted to an American background in "Weak Sisters." It still retains succulent satirical juices.

The Volksoper has two of the season's hits: Georges Feydeau's "Der Floh im Ohr" (A Flea in Her Ear) and Ferenc Molnar's beautiful comedy of a Cinderella boarding-house drudge, "The Glass Slipper." The famous Feydeau farce, based on an assortment of misadventures, plays on the striking resemblance a haughty society dandy bears to a shady hotel's abused porter. Heinz Peters plays the dual role with the required zest.

Jacques Charon's direction of it at the Comedie-Francaise in Paris was so highly praised that he was invited to restage it in English at London's National where it was triumphant. This inspired Darryl Zanuck to engage Charon for a screen version, but the sight gag — which is its crux — failed to function in the movie despite Rex Harrison's playing the double role. The

art of Feydeau, to which after 60 years theater audiences still respond with uproarious howls, does not transfer to the cinema.

The Akademietheater has imported Pinter's history of a marriage, "Betrayal," and a double-bill by the Czech playwrights, Havel and Kohout, whose work is banned in their homeland. It is also reviving to packed houses Molnar's "Guardsman" in a version of elegant style.

Two musicals from Broadway — "My Fair Lady" at the Volksoper and the Ebb-Fosse "Chicago" at the

Theater an der Wien — hold the boards, but there are no new Austrian musicals or comedies. The Viennese theater, though active and prosperous, seems to lean on revivals and imports.

Once the Viennese operetta was destined for worldwide success, so was Viennese comedy, the roll call of its authors including Hermann Bahr, Raul Auerheimer, Rudolf Lothar, Sil-Vara, Otto Soyka, Leo Perutz and Siegfried Geyer. But the best new comedy in Vienna is "Last of the Red Hot Lovers."

## TV Opera in Britain

## Russian Novelties for the New Year

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 15 (IHT) — A new year, for no perceptible reason, traditionally brings a rash of televised opera to the United Kingdom, and this new year has been no exception.

First, we had a rerun of last season's hugely successful bilingual Royal Opera production of "Die Fledermaus." Then came a Welsh National Opera "Don Pasquale," with Sir Geraint Evans in his masterly and familiar assumption of the title role. Finally, and more importantly, we have had two Russian novelties from BBC-TV, the one a studio production of Prokofiev's "The Love of Three Oranges" (in French), the other a Scottish Opera theater production of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Le Coq d'Or" (in English).

The latter was less of a novelty for American viewers than for a British audience, although a Royal Opera production of 1954, made notable by the American Matti-Wil-da Dobbs' impersonation and singing of the beautiful Queen of Shekhan, is still vividly remembered by some. There were many Met productions extending over half a century beginning in 1917, tailored to the talents of such coloratura sopranos as Barrientos, Galli-Curci, Pons, Munsell and even Marian Talley. The high tenor role of the astrologer flourished in the throats of Rafaela Diaz and Alessio de Paolis, while the doddering King Dodon was a fruitful source of bas-

so fun for Adamo Didur and Ezio Pinza. Most recently the New York City Opera staged a revival for Beverly Sills.

As fantasy operas, both works provided an abundance of opportunity, temptation and problems for the television producer, beginning with the fact that neither is quite properly an opera, depending upon something closer to choreography than dramaticity for satisfactory realization. Brian Large, producing "The Love of Three Oranges," had the advantage of working in a studio, free of visually limiting proscenium and wings. This offered a temptation to over-production that he did not always resist. James Hunter, televising David Pountney's production of "Le Coq d'Or," or "The Golden Cockerel," as it was called here, was constrained by the dimensions of Glasgow's Theatre Royal.

## Strong Casts

In the event, although both were admirably played and admirably sung by strong casts, "The Golden Cockerel" proved the more enjoyable of the two if only because, for the viewer, the essential sense of being in the theater was never lost, and because Hunter was canner than Large in reckoning appropriate camera distances.

"The Love of Three Oranges" suffered conspicuously — for an English-speaking audience — by being sung in French. The subtitles were numerous, apt and legible, but they

were also distracting, as subtitles always are. Unlike repertoire opera, this kind of comedy-fantasy, unencumbered by arias familiar to most listeners in the original, calls out for better enunciation than "The Golden Cockerel" got from most of the cast. Subtitles for an English-language production may seem an incongruity, but there were many occasions Saturday night when they would not have been amiss.

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## The Ritz Gets a \$15-Million Facelift

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 15 (IHT) — When the Hotel Ritz was sold last year for \$25 million, negative rumors spread about town. Because famous hotel was bought by an Arab businessman, Mohamed Al-Fayed, people jumped to the conclusion that the Ritz was going to be an Arab citadel or a sort of

the second rumor was that the hotel, opened in 1898, would be turned into dull and profitable buildings.

A year later, however, both rumors appear unfounded. According to the Ritz's new manager, Pierre Kleim, the hotel still has one of the largest American clientele in Europe. Fifty percent of its guests are from the United States, and a fact move toward the more hotels on the west side of the city, notably the Plaza Athenee and the George V.

The love affair that started with the Vanderbilts and was celebrated by Hemingway and Fitzgerald continues today. The Mellons and Rockfellers the Ritz has retained its reputation of style and splendor.

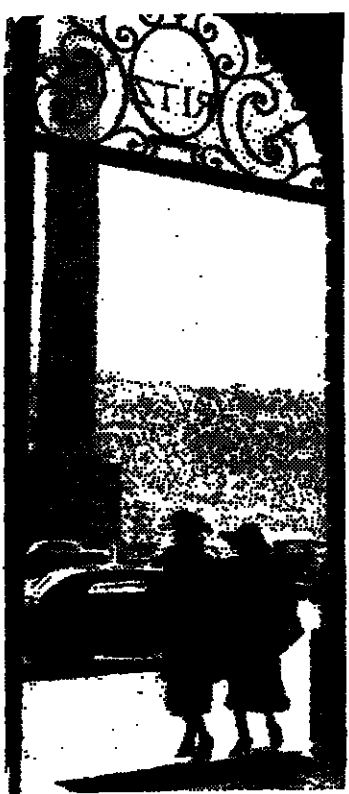
## Good Mixture

For the Arab clientele that was second on the place, Kleim of course, we have a few, and should. But, although they are the biggest spenders, I don't believe in having nobody but oil men. A good hotel should be a place where you can find a mix of people. It's unsafe to put all your eggs in one basket.

Mr. 35, whose parents own a hotel in West Germany, rose to his position via the deluxe — the Savoy in London, the Ritz in Madrid and for the last six years the George V, where he was marketing manager.

has turned around the financial situation at the Ritz. "While we were very much in the red when I took over last May, we're now beginning to show a small profit."

The hotel is spending \$15 million on renovations "and don't think stay within that budget," said, although he insists that the Ritz will remain the Ritz. Changes, will, nevertheless, be enough to make Mrs. Ritz, the wife of the hotel's owner, turn in her grave.



## Lady's Drawer

And according to Watts, Mrs. Ritz was also responsible for many features in the hotel, including a special and very roomy drawer in each room for what she considered average lady's essentials: "false hair, buns, rolls and hats."

The current alterations are bound to be more prosaic. First on the agenda is moving of the reception desk, which is sure to jolt the habitués, who are used to automatically turning right as they enter. But, as Kleim explained, it was a protracted operation with registration, concierge and cashier's desk separated

and facing each other diagonally. So, now, all that will be moved to the left, where the bar is, and put in a proper, one, two, three order.

The bar itself, which, Kleim said, is not big enough, will be moved further down and will encroach on the garden, "provided we get permission." (The 18th-century mansion is a classified historic monument.) Boutiques, a beauty parlor and a swimming pool will be built in the basement.

## Routine Repairs

There will also be such routine renovations as painting, carpeting and reupholstering 22 suites, including the Imperial suite facing Place Vendôme and made famous by "Love in the Afternoon." The lobby leading from the Place Vendôme to Rue Cambon will be enlarged and the windows will be more judiciously rented. Currently there is a melange of deluxe products and tourist knickknacks.

The small bar made famous by Hemingway was, alas, turned into a conference room four years ago. But the larger bar, facing it on Rue Cambon, will be redecorated as will be the Espadon, a dance floor will be added to that side of the hotel "but no disco," Kleim added emphatically.

The telephone system — which used to drive modern businessmen wild because nothing much happened when the receiver was picked up — will be made automatic. The service, including the service providing one's private servants, will still be ordered by push-button. Last but not least, the name itself will be exploited, just as Cartier's and Mado's have been.

Pointing out that the name is being widely used by others (Charles of the Ritz, Ritz Crackers, Ritz theaters and even a Ritz thrift shop in New York), Kleim said that the current owner plans to get into the act. There's already a Portbault-made salmon terry cloth robe blazoning the "Ritz" on sale in the arcade for 450 francs.

Soon it will be joined by special Ritz champagne and later on umbrellas and luggage — "all of it," Kleim insists, "very Ritz."

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## Russian Art

## Auction of Icons Planned

NEW YORK (UPI) — The most important private collection of Russian religious paintings outside the Soviet Union will go on the auction block in April, with the Soviet government expected to be among the bidders.

The Soviet Union already has purchased at least one important icon for its Tretyakov Museum at a recent New York auction. The April 11 Christie's will feature rare icons from the collection of George H. R. Allen, many of which were acquired from the Tretyakov in the 1930s.

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## The Final Slice?

After the Soviet Union vetoed the Iranian sanctions resolution in the UN Security Council, the White House issued the following statement: "The terrorists holding the U.S. hostages cannot take comfort from this veto because in reality it is aimed at advancing Soviet designs in Iran." No doubt the veto was aimed at advancing Soviet goals in Iran. But who in the White House can be so sure that it doesn't also advance the designs of at least some of the terrorists holding the hostages. Just who are those "militants," so-called students, or whatever else one chooses to label them? How many are members of Tudeh, the Iranian Communist Party whose strings are pulled in Moscow? Did they get their training from the PLO? No one is certain, but many Soviet specialists claim to discern signs of Kremlin involvement.

That, of course, is speculative. A concrete development is unfolding along the Afghanistan-Iranian border. Soviet troops, whether the 10,000 or more reported by diplomats in Kabul or the smaller unspecified number confirmed in Washington, have taken up positions with no perceptible objective related to their invasion of Afghanistan. A motorized rifle division, or some part of it, appears to be settling in about eight hours drive from the Iranian oil port of Bandar Abbas on the Strait of Hormuz. The thrust to the mouth of the Gulf would be the final salami slice. Having bitten off Afghanistan in a single chunk, although admittedly still having some trouble chewing and digesting, the Soviet Union is perfectly placed to finish its meal. What is there to stop it?

The United States is busily negotiating for

bases with the Sultan of Oman and Somalia, U.S. pilots are testing AWAC command planes from Egyptian airfields and U.S. warships are cruising nearby waters. But as things stand now, there is little chance that the United States could stop a Soviet lunge for the Gulf.

Let anyone argue that the presence of Soviet troops on the Iranian frontier — even a small number of Soviet troops — is no cause for alarm, a brief backward look at the Soviet buildup in and around Afghanistan might be useful. The United States observed it, underestimated it and did nothing about it — at least publicly — until the invasion was a fait accompli. Embargoes and boycotts, which are the only remaining response, may sting the Russians, if they are widely supported, but they will not seriously damage them. If Argentina and Brazil sell the Soviet Union wheat and soybeans respectively, as they have indicated they might do, and Western Europe and Japan continue to supply high-technology items as it seems they might, there won't even be much of a sting.

It is absolutely crucial for the West that the Soviet Union not advance to the Gulf. Soviet ability to dominate the sea lanes through which most of the West's oil passes would be intolerable. The Soviet leadership must be made to understand that their presence on the Gulf, or even in striking distance of the Gulf, constitutes an attack on vital Western interests and that those interests will be defended at all costs. A response that is any less firm runs the risk of being ignored.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## The Tilt in South Asia

If it was Indira Gandhi's purpose to begin her new term as prime minister of India by settling old scores with the West, she has struck the appropriate sour note. Even before her inaugural on Monday, she reversed India's position on Afghanistan — with a swiftness that startled even some of her envoys at the United Nations. Only a few days after she had condemned the Soviet invasion, her government-elect was in effect excusing it. Americans may wonder whether this betrays mere pique or foreshadows a change in India's strategic alignment.

In the view from New Delhi, there are grounds for concern. Indians worry that a Pakistan aligned with China, financed by Moslem wealth, armed by the United States and perhaps bolstered by a capacity to produce nuclear weapons, may one day turn its guns east to avenge the loss of Bangladesh. It so happens that President Carter was offering all sorts of new aid to Pakistan and advertising his strategic partnership with China just as Mrs. Gandhi was forming her government. Her switch can be read as her counterstroke.

The restored prime minister may also have been repaying the Soviet Union, which supported her when New Delhi was helping to wrest Bangladesh from Pakistan while Washington tilted the other way. Mrs. Gandhi may even see alignment with Moscow as the way to resolve the subcontinent's balance of power once and for all: the brutal reality is that India and the Soviet Union could collaborate to cause the disintegration or partitioning of Pakistan.

But any wise leader of India will reckon, too, with the risks of such a violent shift in the region. India surely understands the benefits of a U.S. connection and the perils of strife among its own Moslem and Hindu peo-

ples. Mrs. Gandhi is too experienced to let pique at Washington — or even gratitude to Moscow — determine her long-term strategic interests.

By the same token, Washington's attitude toward India needs to take account of more than the immediate fears for Pakistan. Two distinct Asian nations, and two difficult leaders, are vying for U.S. attention on the subcontinent.

Pakistan's Gen. Zia wants U.S. arms, but more than a Soviet challenge is needed to turn him into a reliable partner. He has defaulted on his promise to restore elected government, has let his country's economy deteriorate and inspired open insurgency among its ethnic minorities. He has yet to give any effective aid to the effort to free the U.S. hostages in Iran. If Mrs. Gandhi makes excuses for Soviet aggression, Gen. Zia has been doing the same for the ayatollah's militants. And he dangled when the U.S. Embassy in his capital recently came under siege.

These realities must figure in any calculation of U.S. interests. Even if the only motive now of the United States were to contain the Soviet Union in South Asia, it could not afford to tilt to Pakistan to an extent that forecloses the search for ties to India. Whatever Mrs. Gandhi's perceptions, she returns as the elected leader of the region's dominant country and will hold power for years. That would be true even if the Zia regime offered greater promise of stability than it does.

A good way to begin the U.S. balancing act would be to take the time to learn how Mrs. Gandhi sees events in the region. Meanwhile, it would help Americans to understand her views if she would ration her bolts of judgment until the common ground has been explored.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Good-bye to All That

The Revolutionary Council, which is more or less the government of Iran, has ordered all U.S. journalists to leave the country. For self-evident reasons, we wish it hadn't gone through with this threat: people here and everywhere agree that the U.S. journalists' product appears have been better informed about the Iranian mess because of that product — better informed, and better off for that. But somehow it seems a kind of silly howling in the wind to denounce the journalists' expulsion in classic, conventional free-press terms. The First Amendment never had a fighting chance in Tehran, and appeals to journalistic values or even elementary rules of fairness seem almost frivolous in a political place where those who claim to be the government in power countenance the kidnapping of a foreign embassy.

The grounds for the expulsion are wonderful: purported bias on the part of the press and an unfortunate and incorrigible insistence on dwelling on the hostages as an issue.

Imagine that. Actually, the main complaint seems to be that the U.S. public has remained obdurate in all this itself, and that, presumably, qualifies as further testimony to the damage done by the obduracy of those "biased," hostage-minded journalists.

So the Americans overseas are ordered out of Iran because they have resolutely refused to play the Iranian authorities' propaganda game, and they are blamed, as a consequence of this, for the refusal of the U.S. public to swallow the outrageous line or submit to the outrageous demands of those responsible for what has happened in Iran. As much as we regret the Americans being kicked out, we can't help observing that it is no embarrassment to them — on the contrary. As is so generally the case in these situations where tantrum-throwing governments give reporters the boot, it is only further evidence that the journalists have done a good and fair-minded job.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 16, 1905

LIMOGES, France — Marquise de MacMahon has been made "boucher honoraire" of the city of Limoges, an honorary title held, it is believed, for the first time by a woman. The marquise presided at a royalist meeting in Limoges some days ago, and afterwards visited the Corporation of Butchers. The latter is one of the curiosities of Limoges. Every generation of butchers for over 1,000 years has been established in one street, the rue de la Boucherie. The marquise took great interest in the details of the various establishments, and a representative of the corporation called at her hotel to bring her the insignia which made her an honorary member.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 16, 1930

NEW YORK — Pearl Topper, a 27-year-old schoolteacher from New Jersey, has been charged with having poisoned 18 schoolchildren at a Montvale, N.J., vacation camp, to spite the cook, with whom she had had a dispute. It is alleged that following the dispute, the teacher sprinkled arsenic in the children's cereal, apparently with the intention of throwing suspicion on the cook. Eighteen of the children, aged between 6 and 12, were made violently ill, and it was only by prompt medical attention that their lives were saved. When arrested, the schoolteacher denied all knowledge of the poisoning.



## Did Moscow Fear an Afghan Tito?

By Selig S. Harrison

NEW YORK — The Afghan rebel forces currently seeking U.S. support are displaying extraordinary courage in the face of overwhelming Soviet power. Given the character and disarray of their existing leadership, however, their prospects for mobilizing a successful national resistance movement appear extremely doubtful.

There is no Afghan Khomeini yet on the horizon with much chance of uniting the 11 bitterly divided rebel factions on a religious or nationalist basis. Sayed Ahmad Gailani, who announced himself for this role early last year, has the most impressive credentials. A thoughtful man of 50, he is a respected Pir, or saint, claiming descent from the Prophet Mohammed, and is the heir to leadership of the influential Qadiriya sect. But Gailani has had considerable difficulty polishing up his charisma as a religious leader because his major attentions have gone in recent years to the management of his Peugeot dealership in Kabul.

Until the Communists dispossessed him of his lands and properties after their coup in 1978, Gailani was more of a businessman than a practicing saint, and his two glamorous, jet-setting daughters are better known in Arab circles in London and the Middle East than Kabul. With his heart set on setting off traditional Afghan garb, Gailani hardly fits the stereotype of a Moslem divine. He has not only proved to be a poor organizer but also a lackluster orator, partly because he suffers from a speech impediment.

### Top Rival

Gailani's principal rival, a 34-year-old former engineering student named Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, heads a tightly disciplined fundamentalist group, Hezbe-i-Islami, which regarded the conservative, pre-1978 regime of Mohammad Daud as dangerously leftist. Hekmatyar badly tarnished his nationalist image in 1975 when he organized a tribal rebellion against Daud in the Panjshir area, near the Pakistani border, in cooperation with Pakistani intelligence agencies. His rigid brand of fundamentalism has attracted more Arab money than has Gailani's moderate nationalism, but it has isolated Hezbe-i-Islami from other Islamic factions. This split was reflected in the realignment of Islamic elements just announced.

Hekmatyar's strongest claim to leadership among young rebel elements is his uncompromising refusal to work with the detested former royal family. This is in contrast to the pro-royalist position of Gailani, whose wife, Rahila, is the granddaughter of a former monarch, and to a third contender for rebel leadership, Shihabuddin Mojaddidi, who has displayed ambivalence toward the Mohammedzai dynasty, which was ousted by Daud in 1973. As the nephew of a leading religious figure, the Hazrat of Shor Bazar, Mojaddidi enjoys a modest aura of religious authority. But he is tainted by the reputed involvement of his forebears with the British-assisted overthrow of King Amanullah, the popular nationalist reformer, in 1929.

### Split

The rebels are also seriously split along ethnic lines between the Pushtuns, who dominate Afghanistan, and non-Pushtun (Pathan) minorities. The Chinese-assisted Hazara and Tajiks, who are giving the Russians some of the most stubborn resistance, have refused to coordinate their operations with local Pushtun guerrilla leaders. Significantly, the present top-level rebel leadership does not include a single Pushtun with roots in Pushtun home territory, in the south. Gailani and Mojaddidi are both of Arab origin, though their followers are centered, for the most part, in certain Pushtun tribes, and Hekmatyar is a Pushtun whose family migrated generations ago to the north.

Conceivably, the national resistance resulting from the Soviet occupation will produce new, battle-tested leaders among the Pushtuns who will gradually succeed in forging a unified resistance movement. On the basis of past performance, however, one cannot be too optimistic. There is no foundation for the widespread assumption that the rebels were about to topple the Hafizullah Amin regime when Moscow intervened. Amin's October offen-

sive had crippled rebel forces in their Pakia stronghold adjoining Pakistan. Indeed, the compelling reason for Moscow's intervention may well have been the fact that Amin, who still commanded strong loyalty among the army and security forces at the time of his ouster, had increasingly come to be viewed by Moscow as a potential Tito.

It should be remembered that Amin, not the Russians, took the initiative in organizing the Soviet-assisted communist coup of April, 1978. Elbowing aside Moscow's favorite, Babrak Karmal, Amin moved quickly to consolidate his personal power in the military and in the secret police. While echoing the Soviet line on most global issues, he resisted attempts to make Afghanistan a satellite, blocking persistent Soviet efforts to supercede his control over the armed forces.

### Resounding Climax

In two long interviews with Amin in May and August, 1978, I found him a formidable, strong nationalist figure who was clearly not prepared to play the role of a supine puppet. His confident attitude, reflected in numerous off-the-record comments, was that he knew how to

handle and use the Russians, who needed him as much as or more than he needed them. This independent posture was apparent when Amin continued to attack Ayatollah Khomeini in Afghan nationalist terms after Moscow softened its line toward the Tehran regime.

More important, Amin resisted Soviet pressures for a broadening and reshuffling of his regime that would have forced him to share power with Babrak. Tensions between Amin and the Russians came to a resounding climax when Moscow made its clumsy attempt in September to compel his acceptance of Babrak, provoking a showdown between Amin and his erstwhile ally, Noor Mohammad Taraki, who had agreed to play the Soviet game. Angry factionalism following Taraki's death in a palace shootout made the Amin regime increasingly unstable. At a meeting with Soviet-bloc ambassadors on Oct. 6, Amin's foreign minister, Shah Wali, openly criticized Moscow for interfering in Afghan affairs. When Amin insisted that Moscow replace its ambassador, Alexander Puzanov, his days were numbered.

Given Amin's firm control over the military, the only way for Moscow to dislodge him was to move in with its own occupation army. In

the eyes of the Russians, this was necessary both to assure control over the country during the transition to the Babrak regime and to take charge of counterinsurgency operations until they could install an entirely new military command structure during the years ahead.

### U.S. Response

To be sure, Soviet calculations were no doubt influenced by the historic Russian desire for access to the Arabian Sea, by the increase in proximity to the Gulf provided by secure military control of Afghanistan, and by fears that rising Islamic fundamentalism in Iran and Pakistan might spill over into their Moslem Central Asian republics. In fashioning its response, however, the United States should recognize clearly that Soviet inability to control the firmly entrenched and increasingly defiant Amin was one of the most powerful and immediate factors driving Moscow to its fateful decision.

Selig S. Harrison, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is writing a book on the impact of a Communist Afghanistan on Pakistan and Iran. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## An Uneasy, Undecided Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The thought that the tide of world affairs may have turned, challenging a series of standing assumptions, has thrown the European allies of the United States into a state of loquacious indecision.

The key word in chancelleries is "détente," and the issues at stake are politically high, felt perhaps more acutely now than three decades ago when a war-ravaged Western Europe rallied to resist a direct Soviet threat. Despite a chorus of verbal protest at Moscow's acquisition of a new zone of occupation in Afghanistan, there is still no agreed Western assessment of what it really means, let alone what should be done about it. The one consensus is that the Russians should be persuaded not to go any further. But a whole series of arguments, and no simple conclusion, has been provoked among U.S. partners by that easy accord.

Do the Russians really mean to go further? Are the interests of Europe and Japan the same as the United States in choosing measures to dissuade them? Is the U.S. sharp reaction a reliable guide to the effort the United States is prepared to make for the long haul, or an election year impulse that will fade away, leaving allies in trouble? How much will it hurt, economically and

politically, to chill relations with Moscow? Which way is the Third World, now so vital for raw materials and markets, going to move after its initial reaction, and will the allies fare better or worse with it by close identification with the United States?

These are the unpleasant questions, not new in theory but suddenly dreadfully real. One senior European diplomat suggested that they represent not so much considerations to prepare reasoned judgments, but temporizing justifications while emotions grope with reason.

The French newspaper Le Monde said flatly that what really "motivates European prudence is fear; not atomic fear — the Afghan affair doesn't change the balance of terror on which European security rests — but the permanent anguish of the time of the cold war, fear of being afraid, which is not a good adviser."

Moscow sounds triumphantly confident, brushing aside all the analyses about its inner weaknesses as well as the moral criticisms. "All these anti-communist enterprises are to be rebuffed energetically," the Kremlin proclaimed in a joint communiqué with visiting French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais. "The principle fact of the current world situation is the change in the balance of forces. . . . That is a powerful encouragement for the development of the class struggles in the world."

It could be bravura. It is the sound from the East is striking. "Tell me," a West European ambassador asked mulling colleagues with deliberate provocation, "are we approximately at Munich?" "No, no," answered a French diplomat. "At the worst, it's about Hitler's occupation of the Rhineland."

Such exchanges represent more a mood — the hope of the pessimist that he is wrong — than a clear judgment, and there are optimists as busily assuring each other that the less they worry, the less they stand to risk.

### Hesitation Waits

Each country sees things somewhat differently. Britain has been the quickest to move and the least ambiguous. Internationally, its plans depended less on the conviction that détente was irreversible. Domestically, Margaret Thatcher has no political points to lose in demonstrating that the "Iron Lady" of the huddles is not made of tin.

France and West Germany appear to be doing a hesitation wait together, but for somewhat different reasons. West Germany feels that the future of Berlin and eased relations with East Germany and Eastern Europe are hostages to reasonable relations with Moscow, at the same time that its own security

requires solidarity with the United States. And Chancellor Helmut Schmidt risks crediting his opposition with being right, and his own party wrong, in an election year, if he moves to show that détente is a dubious notion.

France, almost by reflex, has insisted on showing some distance from Washington, veering suddenly from several years of complaint that the United States is too indecisive to noting the danger of U.S. overreaction, and, as usual, offering a balancing role. The smaller countries are watching the bigger ones uneasily.

All of them are watching the United States. The U.S. decision to show warmth to China has been cautiously endorsed, provided, diplomats say, it is understood as a sign up for bases that are somehow — not bases. The CIA was instead of being subject to less than presidential regulation, is going to be under a charter.

If re-elected, Mr. Carter will have to make wholesale changes. For a time being, a total purge is out. There are some places where a future president can begin to make a dent.

The president would pay no price for replacing Adm. Turner, but he would add new strength if he played under Mr. Brzezinski in the National Security Council, a genuine co-manager. Similarly, if Mr. Komarov, as under secretary of defense, for policy was made to run roughshod over the world.

New men for new measures required not merely as a gauge of the president's serious intention. The fact is that the United States, starting to traverse a danger zone, regimes up and down the Gulf in Iran, Iran and in Afghanistan, could easily come apart. The chances of Soviet overreaction or miscalculation are not small. So there, intense need for foreign policy advisers who act out of instinct with conviction — not by trying to remember what was done by Truman.

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Holding Hands  
Turkey and Pakistan have to be bolstered, it is agreed, but there is fragility and instability all along Soviet Central Asian borders where a clumsy application of support could bring local resistance crashing down. India's new prime minister, Indira Gandhi, has to be convinced that it is against her country's interest to take advantage of international disorder by pursuing her old path of discomforting Pakistan and China by holding hands with Moscow. The Arabs, and the Third World generally, must be reassured, not scared away from burgeoning cooperation with the West by the prospect of new superpower confrontation.

The fact that these considerations are being weighed, debated, masticated, is itself a sign that a need for answers is acknowledged, and that people in authority remember the penalties of wrong answers. It also reflects the truism that the West is pluralistic and its bond of consent, firmest in the long run, cannot be dictated but needs to be developed.

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سنة ١٤٠١



Handwritten text: "JAN 16 1980"

Vertical text on the left margin: "New For A Meaning"

# Gold Tops \$710 in U.S. Trading

**From Agency Dispatches**  
YORK, Jan. 15 — Gold soared to \$710.50 an ounce at 11:59 a.m. New York today after Treasury Secretary William Miller said the Treasury was not selling gold.

## Mexico Reports Finding Giant Oil, Gas Field

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 15 (AP) — Petroleos Mexicanos has discovered a new oil and natural gas field in southeastern Mexico, the equivalent of an estimated 1.5 billion barrels of oil and natural gas, Mexico state oil company said today.

## Algeria Sets 3-a-Barrel Levy on Oil

ALGER, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ) — Algeria has quietly imposed a 3-a-barrel levy on exports of its oil, effective Jan. 1, in order to raise funds for exploration for oil and gas in the country, industry sources said today.

The levy is added to the official base price for its crude oil at \$10 a barrel, the sources said. It is not clear, however, whether the levy applies to all oil exports. Officials of Algeria's state hydrocarbons concern, Sonatrach, and Energy Ministry were not available for comment.

# Toyota Sees Record Sales, Net

TOYOTA, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ) — Toyota, Japan's largest automaker, expects sales and net profit to reach record levels in the fiscal year ending March 31, Seiji Kato, chairman of Toyota Motor Sales, the 29-old automaker's marketing arm, said in an interview.

The next fiscal year, the company expects the same, although the pace of earnings may slow a little, he said. Toyota's parent company net profit rose 36 percent in the fiscal year to about \$1.1 billion (about \$131 million) in 1979. Sales in the preceding year rose 12 percent to \$1.5 billion.

# News and Notes

AEG expects a rise of 5-to-7 percent in turnover this year. Outgoing management board chairman Walter Cipa told an extraordinary shareholders' meeting that he expects the rise in group turnover to equal the expected growth of the electrical sector.

Black & Decker Manufacturing is being investigated by the U.S. Justice Department on monopolization charges concerning the company's power tools. The company is accused of using its market position to force competitors out of business.

Hill Samuel, the U.K. merchant bank, will sell 80 percent of its West German banking unit to Credit Commercial de France for cash. The price paid by the private French bank will be about equal to the Frankfurt unit's net asset value.

# IBM Posts 3% Decline In 1979 Net

**Analysts Unperturbed  
By 1st Fall Since '51**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 15 — International Business Machines today reported a 3-percent decline in annual profits, the first such drop since 1951.

However, Wall Street analysts said the figures, particularly for the fourth quarter, were better than expected, and some said there was a strong possibility they would raise their 1980 profit estimates for IBM.

The lower profits were attributed to several factors, including a shift toward leasing of equipment as opposed to sales, which makes the company a more immediate profit.

# Spurt in U.S. Oil Drilling Said Sign of Coming Boom

HOUSTON, Jan. 15 (NYT) — After the most significant slowdown in a decade, the pace of oil and gas drilling in the United States has quickened markedly in recent weeks and some industry analysts believe a sustained boom may be in the offing.

Several analysts expect that drilling this year, spurred by higher oil prices and the prospect that newly discovered oil will largely escape President Carter's proposed "windfall" profits tax, could approach a long-standing record.

The steep decline that followed has been attributed to imports of crude that was cheaper than domestic oil. By 1971, the average weekly rig count had dropped to 975, before rising gradually and by October 1978, a peak of 2,385 working rigs for a single week — as distinguished from a weekly average over a year's time — had been reached.

Fred Mills, an analyst with Rotan Mosle Inc., of Dallas, estimated that domestic drilling activity could rise 18 to 23 percent this year and that the average weekly number of working oil rigs this year could match or slightly exceed the 1979 year-end peak of 2,570.

Looking further ahead, the consensus of 23 forecasts studied by the National Petroleum Council seemed to be that between now and 1990 the rig count could grow at an overall rate of 25 to 50 percent. If

# Americans' Inflation Psychology Said Delaying Expected Slump

HOUSTON, Jan. 15 — Americans, convinced that inflation will continue, are spending rather than saving and this has delayed the expected recession, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker said today.

Mr. Volcker said that a U.S. recession that has been forecast for over a year, said inflation-fueled spending has kept the economy stronger than might have been expected and delayed the slowdown.

Mr. Volcker said that the Fed's intention to try to keep growth, the money supply and credit restrained, and predicted a "winding down" of the inflationary process in 1980.

# Connector Issues Hurt by Metals' Rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ) — While Wall Street recognized very quickly how negative sharply rising silver prices would be for such obviously large silver users as Eastman Kodak, among other stocks inspiring greater uncertainty are makers of electrical connectors and other industrial parts.

Mr. Laszlo says he would not be inclined to restore his buy recommendations on the others unless their stock prices drop 10 to 15 percent.

# IBM Report Halts NYSE Fall, Prices Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 — Better-than-expected fourth quarter earnings from IBM and strength in natural resource issues halted a slide in New York Stock Exchange prices today and stocks ended higher in heavy trading.

# Company Reports

Bankers Trust New York

4th Qtr	1979	1978
Oper. Net	30.09	21.64
Per Share	2.46	1.71
Net Income	29.47	21.70
Per Share	2.40	1.71
Year	1979	1978
Oper. Net	114.46	82.54
Per Share	9.37	6.47
Net Income	113.74	81.77
Per Share	9.30	6.40

Crocker National

4th Qtr	1979	1978
Oper. Net	26.0	24.65
Per Share	1.91	1.94
Net Income	26.0	21.18
Per Share	1.91	1.65
Year	1979	1978
Oper. Net	89.36	75.24
Per Share	6.69	5.95
Net Income	89.23	71.83
Per Share	6.68	5.66

Affected Companies

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Financial Highlights	1978/79	1977/78	1976/77
Balance Sheet Total	8.899	7.569	6.307
Loans to and Deposits with Banks	3.200	2.185	1.817
Loans and Advances to Customers	4.838	4.583	3.947
Capital and Reserves	175	156	139
Profit for the Financial Year	20	19	17

After an increase of capital in October 1979 and the allocation of the year's net profit, capital and reserves now amount to US \$ 220 million.

Deutsche Bank  
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# NYSE National Trading Closing Prices Jan. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Prev.	12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Prev.	12 Month
IBM	3.25	5.8	12.5	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4	IBM	3.25	5.8	12.5	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4
AT&T	2.00	5.2	15.0	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	AT&T	2.00	5.2	15.0	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
GE	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	GE	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
Westinghouse	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	Westinghouse	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
General Electric	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	General Electric	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
IBM	3.25	5.8	12.5	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4	IBM	3.25	5.8	12.5	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4
AT&T	2.00	5.2	15.0	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	AT&T	2.00	5.2	15.0	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
GE	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	GE	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
Westinghouse	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	Westinghouse	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
General Electric	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	General Electric	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4

## Toronto Stocks

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Prev.	12 Month
IBM	3.25	5.8	12.5	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4
AT&T	2.00	5.2	15.0	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
GE	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
Westinghouse	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
General Electric	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, January 15, 1980									
<b>U.S. Bonds</b>									
92-10	97 1/2	82	Kidde W-85-85	84 1/2	95 1/2	Canon 4-84-84	103 1/2	105	
92-10	97 1/2	82	Kockums 8-85-85	85 1/2	95 1/2	Comet 4-84-85	105 1/2	107	
92-10	97 1/2	82	Koninbaho 8-85-85	85 1/2	95 1/2	Conquest 4-84-85	105 1/2	107	
92-10	97 1/2	82	Koninbaho 8-85-85	85 1/2	95 1/2	Corbin 8-84-85	105 1/2	107	
92-10	97 1/2	82	Alchemit 10-84	88 1/2	99 1/2	Cr Sulliva 4-81	133 1/2	135	
92-10	97 1/2	82	Alchemit 10-84	88 1/2	99 1/2	Cr Sulliva 4-81	133 1/2	135	
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92-10	97 1/2	82	Al						

## Montreal Stocks

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Prev.	12 Month
IBM	3.25	5.8	12.5	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4
AT&T	2.00	5.2	15.0	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	104 1/4
GE	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
Westinghouse	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
General Electric	1.00	4.8	13.0	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4

## Canadian Indexes

2950 Kan Karla	574	5%	64 + 1/4
230 Kaiser	822	1/2	10 1/2
2000 Kerr Ad	106	1/2	16 1/4 + 1/4
4875 Labatt A	324	22%	229 + 1 1/2
58572 Lacuna	5174	12	12 1/4 + 1/4
2000 Laidlaw Com	106	1/2	16 1/4 + 1/4
3433 L.L. LOC	34	3/4	8 1/4 + 1/4
2455 Lou Co A	430	40	40 + 10 1/2
125 Lou Co B	106	1/2	16 1/4 + 1/4
1450 MICC A	127	1 1/2	11 1/2 + 1/2
200 Mich H C	324	34	34 - 1/4
1000 Mich H C	324	34	34 - 1/4
1850 McGraw H	574	9/4	9 1/4 + 1/4
12010 Est Miric	130	3/2	510 + 25
1000 Mich H C	324	34	34 - 1/4
2121 Molson A	336	24	254 - 1/4
13784 Melco	373	3/4	36 1/2 + 1/4
2100 Murdoch	574	9/4	9 1/4 + 1/4
200 Nat Trust	324	34	34 - 1/4
15349 Noranda	325 1/2	24 1/2	25 + 1/4
68572 Norcen	325 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2 + 1/4
2000 Norcen W	325 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2 + 1/4
58925 Oakwood P	516 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 + 1/4
31170 Ocelot B	325 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 + 1/4
5700 Oshawa	325 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2 + 1/4
34880 Palmour A	313	12 1/2	12 1/2 + 1/4
2300 PamCan P	324	34	34 - 1/4
4410 Pembina	574	10 1/2	10 1/2 + 1/4
3400 Petrofina	540 1/2	46	46 1/2 + 1/4
1705 Pervia Oils	164	15 1/2	15 1/2 + 1/4
7225 Pinta	516 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 + 1/4
3102 Ram	320	30	30 + 1/2
37635 Pacer	540 1/2	46	46 1/2 + 1/4
3102 Ram	320	30	30 + 1/2
1400 Rathco	514	13 1/2	13 1/2 + 1/4
11900 Red Shans	574	9/4	9 1/4 + 1/4
3223 Reichold	151 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2 + 1/4
1850 Reno	135	12 1/2	12 1/2 + 1/4
75 Reno	547 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2 + 1/4
1128 Reihnen	511 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2 + 1/4
7619 Reihnen	511 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2 + 1/4
1880 Scotts A	515	14 1/2	14 1/2 + 1/4
4410 Scotts B	515	14 1/2	14 1/2 + 1/4
46003 Sherritt	515 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2 + 1/4
700 Sigma	547	46 1/2	46 1/2 + 1/4
1840 Slater Stl	516 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 + 1/4
1945 Southern	529 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2 + 1/4
1945 Southern	529 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2 + 1/4
37788 Steel A	529 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2 + 1/4

### Closing Prices, Jammers

Quotations in Canadian funds  
All quotes cents unless marked

Series Stock	High	Low
2227 Brk Mob	\$24 1/2	\$23 1/4
2227 Brk Mob	\$24 1/2	\$23 1/4
2227 Brk Mob	\$24 1/2	\$23 1/4
2227 Brk Mob	\$24 1/2	\$23 1/4
2227 Brk Mob	\$24 1/2	\$23 1/4
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2227 Brk Mob	\$24 1/2	\$23 1/4
2227 Brk Mob	\$24 1/2	\$23 1/4

## French Reserves Raised

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ) — Following the semiannual revision in the valuation of France's gold holdings, the country's foreign currency reserves were 209.6 billion francs (about \$52 billion) at the end of December, up 46.1 billion francs from November, the Economics Ministry said today.

## Canadian Indexes

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## PERSONAL INVESTMENT

### Why invest in CEWI containers?

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- For the security offered by the leading rental company of bulk liquid containers;
- For the total guarantee of capital invested;
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Form for personal investment details, including Name, Address, Town, Postal Code, Home Telephone, and Office Telephone.



## Chicago Futures

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	4.27	4.33	4.27	4.32	+0.06
May	4.29	4.34	4.28	4.33	+0.05
Jul	4.31	4.36	4.31	4.35	+0.04
Soybeans	4.41	4.46	4.43	4.45	+0.04
Soybean meal	4.79	4.83	4.78	4.79	+0.02
Dec	4.87	4.91	4.86	4.87	+0.02
Mar	4.89	4.93	4.88	4.89	+0.02

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.71	2.75	2.70	2.74	+0.04
May	2.73	2.78	2.72	2.76	+0.04
Jul	2.75	2.80	2.74	2.78	+0.04
Soybeans	2.99	3.04	2.98	3.01	+0.02
Soybean meal	3.15	3.20	3.14	3.16	+0.01
Dec	3.17	3.22	3.16	3.18	+0.01
Mar	3.19	3.24	3.18	3.20	+0.01

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	19.90	20.00	19.80	19.95	+0.05
May	20.10	20.20	20.00	20.15	+0.05
Jul	20.30	20.40	20.20	20.35	+0.05
Soybeans	20.50	20.60	20.40	20.55	+0.05
Soybean meal	20.70	20.80	20.60	20.75	+0.05
Dec	20.90	21.00	20.80	20.95	+0.05
Mar	21.10	21.20	21.00	21.15	+0.05

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

LIVE BEEF CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	45.00	45.50	45.00	45.25	+0.25
May	45.50	46.00	45.50	45.75	+0.25
Jul	46.00	46.50	46.00	46.25	+0.25
Soybeans	46.50	47.00	46.50	46.75	+0.25
Soybean meal	47.00	47.50	47.00	47.25	+0.25
Dec	47.50	48.00	47.50	47.75	+0.25
Mar	48.00	48.50	48.00	48.25	+0.25

FEEDER CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	32.50	33.00	32.50	32.75	+0.25
May	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.25	+0.25
Jul	33.50	34.00	33.50	33.75	+0.25
Soybeans	34.00	34.50	34.00	34.25	+0.25
Soybean meal	34.50	35.00	34.50	34.75	+0.25
Dec	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.25	+0.25
Mar	35.50	36.00	35.50	35.75	+0.25

PORK BELLIES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	42.50	43.00	42.50	42.75	+0.25
May	43.00	43.50	43.00	43.25	+0.25
Jul	43.50	44.00	43.50	43.75	+0.25
Soybeans	44.00	44.50	44.00	44.25	+0.25
Soybean meal	44.50	45.00	44.50	44.75	+0.25
Dec	45.00	45.50	45.00	45.25	+0.25
Mar	45.50	46.00	45.50	45.75	+0.25

ICEBERG CABBAGE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.55	+0.05
May	4.60	4.70	4.60	4.65	+0.05
Jul	4.70	4.80	4.70	4.75	+0.05
Soybeans	4.80	4.90	4.80	4.85	+0.05
Soybean meal	4.90	5.00	4.90	4.95	+0.05
Dec	5.00	5.10	5.00	5.05	+0.05
Mar	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.15	+0.05

ICEBERG CABBAGE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.55	+0.05
May	4.60	4.70	4.60	4.65	+0.05
Jul	4.70	4.80	4.70	4.75	+0.05
Soybeans	4.80	4.90	4.80	4.85	+0.05
Soybean meal	4.90	5.00	4.90	4.95	+0.05
Dec	5.00	5.10	5.00	5.05	+0.05
Mar	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.15	+0.05

## U.S. Commodity Prices

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	4.27	4.33	4.27	4.32	+0.06
May	4.29	4.34	4.28	4.33	+0.05
Jul	4.31	4.36	4.31	4.35	+0.04
Soybeans	4.41	4.46	4.43	4.45	+0.04
Soybean meal	4.79	4.83	4.78	4.79	+0.02
Dec	4.87	4.91	4.86	4.87	+0.02
Mar	4.89	4.93	4.88	4.89	+0.02

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.71	2.75	2.70	2.74	+0.04
May	2.73	2.78	2.72	2.76	+0.04
Jul	2.75	2.80	2.74	2.78	+0.04
Soybeans	2.99	3.04	2.98	3.01	+0.02
Soybean meal	3.15	3.20	3.14	3.16	+0.01
Dec	3.17	3.22	3.16	3.18	+0.01
Mar	3.19	3.24	3.18	3.20	+0.01

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	19.90	20.00	19.80	19.95	+0.05
May	20.10	20.20	20.00	20.15	+0.05
Jul	20.30	20.40	20.20	20.35	+0.05
Soybeans	20.50	20.60	20.40	20.55	+0.05
Soybean meal	20.70	20.80	20.60	20.75	+0.05
Dec	20.90	21.00	20.80	20.95	+0.05
Mar	21.10	21.20	21.00	21.15	+0.05

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

## New York Futures

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	4.27	4.33	4.27	4.32	+0.06
May	4.29	4.34	4.28	4.33	+0.05
Jul	4.31	4.36	4.31	4.35	+0.04
Soybeans	4.41	4.46	4.43	4.45	+0.04
Soybean meal	4.79	4.83	4.78	4.79	+0.02
Dec	4.87	4.91	4.86	4.87	+0.02
Mar	4.89	4.93	4.88	4.89	+0.02

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.71	2.75	2.70	2.74	+0.04
May	2.73	2.78	2.72	2.76	+0.04
Jul	2.75	2.80	2.74	2.78	+0.04
Soybeans	2.99	3.04	2.98	3.01	+0.02
Soybean meal	3.15	3.20	3.14	3.16	+0.01
Dec	3.17	3.22	3.16	3.18	+0.01
Mar	3.19	3.24	3.18	3.20	+0.01

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	19.90	20.00	19.80	19.95	+0.05
May	20.10	20.20	20.00	20.15	+0.05
Jul	20.30	20.40	20.20	20.35	+0.05
Soybeans	20.50	20.60	20.40	20.55	+0.05
Soybean meal	20.70	20.80	20.60	20.75	+0.05
Dec	20.90	21.00	20.80	20.95	+0.05
Mar	21.10	21.20	21.00	21.15	+0.05

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	+0.02
Dec	1.66	1.71	1.65	1.68	+0.02
Mar	1.68	1.73	1.67	1.70	+0.02

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.56	+0.02
May	1.56	1.61	1.55	1.58	+0.02
Jul	1.58	1.63	1.57	1.60	+0.02
Soybeans	1.60	1.65	1.59	1.62	+0.02
Soybean meal	1.64	1.69	1.63	1.66	



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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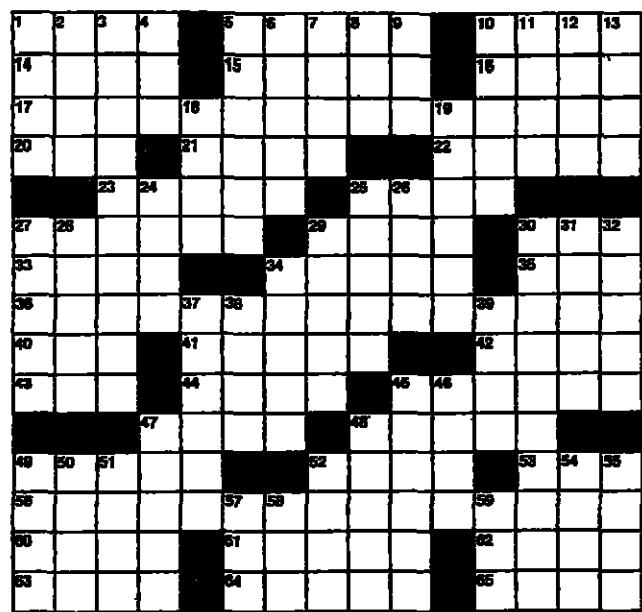
**(Continued from Back Page)**

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## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Like a lemon  
5 Banana plant  
10 Particle  
14 Arm bone  
15 Corncribs' kin  
16 Word with  
lasting or  
blooming  
17 Devilish;  
crafty  
20 Sunny side of a  
bullfight arena  
21 Rain dance,  
e.g.  
22 Obuse  
23 Uneven  
24 Zoo structure  
27 "Scram!" to  
Shakespeare  
29 They made a  
star trek  
30 Common street  
name  
33 A Hardy girl,  
as food  
35 Complete  
36 Traitorous  
friend  
40 Ages and ages  
41 Smart  
42 Broadway gp.

## DOWN

- 43 C.P.A.'s entry  
44 Widgeon  
45 Passageway  
47 Prevaricator  
48 Eyes  
flirtatiously  
49 Neck  
50 Monster  
51 Crow's call  
52 Source of  
continual  
irritation  
53 Luxury  
54 Bristles  
55 Inner: Comb.  
form  
56 — bien  
57 Hotel offering  
58 Particle  
1 Calculator's  
specialty  
2 Butter  
substitute  
3 Disagreeable  
4 Stadium sound  
5 Aid  
6 Please, in  
Hamburg  
7 Medicinal  
plant  
8 One of the fuzz  
9 Kind of blonde

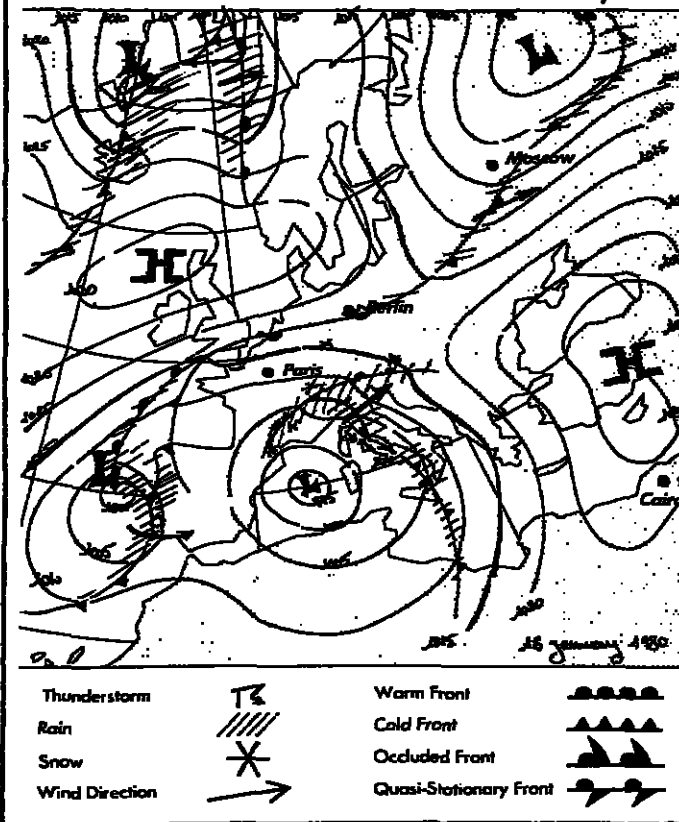
## Solution to Previous Puzzle

SOPHIE ACHIEVE  
QUIET BLUR  
UNCLE NAMA  
ACCIDENT  
OCEAN THERMAL  
SHEETS TIDAL  
WAP AVAS  
EMERGENCY  
LOTUS  
FOURSPOT  
ANNE SUIT  
ITIS OLEO  
BOYS MYRA  
AGENCY

## WEATHER

ALABAMA	C	F	ALABAMA	C	F
ANCHORAGE	12	50	ANCHORAGE	12	50
ANKARA	3	37	ANKARA	3	37
ATHENS	10	50	ATHENS	10	50
BEIRUT	10	50	BEIRUT	10	50
BELGRADE	10	50	BELGRADE	10	50
BERLIN	10	50	BERLIN	10	50
BRUSSELS	10	50	BRUSSELS	10	50
BUDAPEST	10	50	BUDAPEST	10	50
CASABLANCA	10	50	CASABLANCA	10	50
COPENHAGEN	10	50	COPENHAGEN	10	50
COSTA DEL SOL	10	50	COSTA DEL SOL	10	50
DUBLIN	10	50	DUBLIN	10	50
EDINBURGH	10	50	EDINBURGH	10	50
FLORENCE	10	50	FLORENCE	10	50
FRANKFURT	10	50	FRANKFURT	10	50
GENEVA	10	50	GENEVA	10	50
HELSINKI	10	50	HELSINKI	10	50
HOUSTON	10	50	HOUSTON	10	50
ISTANBUL	10	50	ISTANBUL	10	50
LAS PALMAS	10	50	LAS PALMAS	10	50
LISBON	10	50	LISBON	10	50
LONDON	10	50	LONDON	10	50
LOS ANGELES	10	50	LOS ANGELES	10	50

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



## Woman Drives Against Sweden — Wrong Way on Busiest Highway

JONKOPING, Sweden, Jan. 15 (UPI) — A woman driver stopped by police on the E4 highway near this central Swedish town told them, "I wondered why all the other cars were flashing their lights at me."

She had just driven for 40 kilometers (24.8 miles) down the wrong side of the freeway, the busiest road in Sweden.

One of the startled drivers going the other way phoned police who were about to close the highway to traffic when a patrol car spotted the maverick motorist.

To spare her embarrassment, police did not reveal the woman's name. They also released a statement saying that she was completely sober at the time.

## FAO Sends Jordan Aid

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP) — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization announced today that it has granted \$3.6 million in emergency aid to help Jordanian farmers affected by drought. The grant is FAO's third allocation this season to the drought-stricken farmers, bringing the total figure of emergency food aid to \$10 million.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLEBAILEY



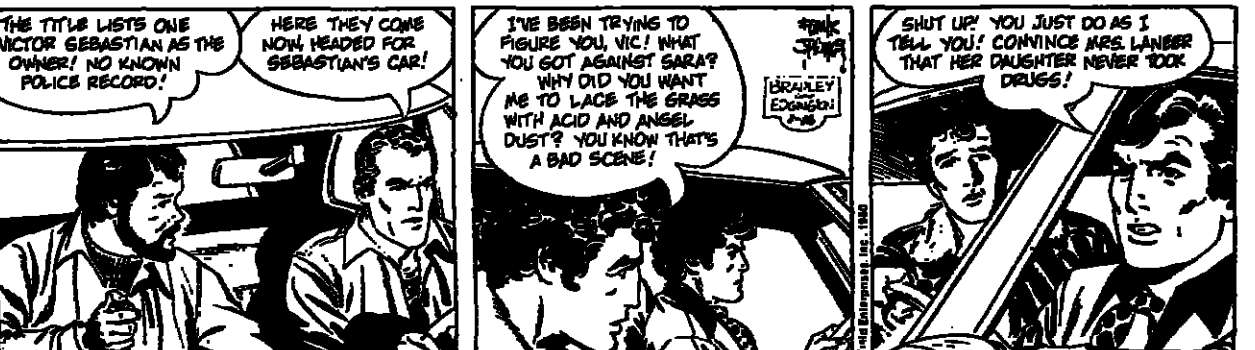
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



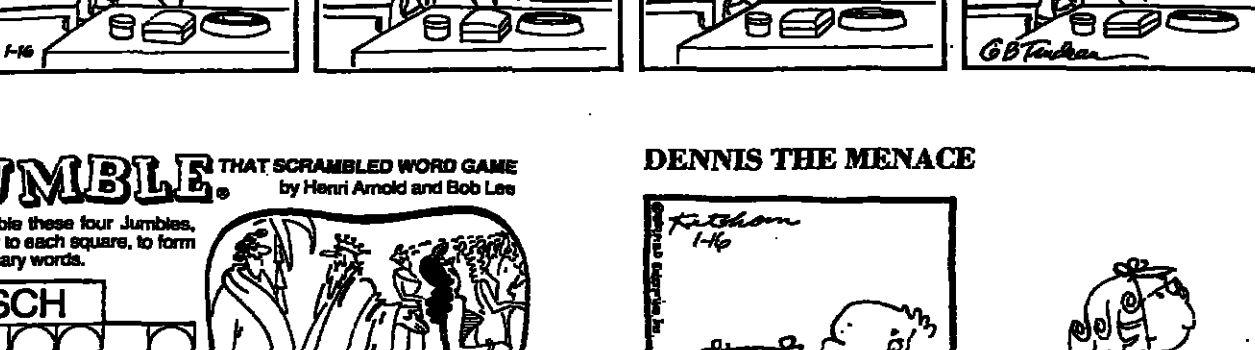
## REX MORGAN



## DOONESBURY



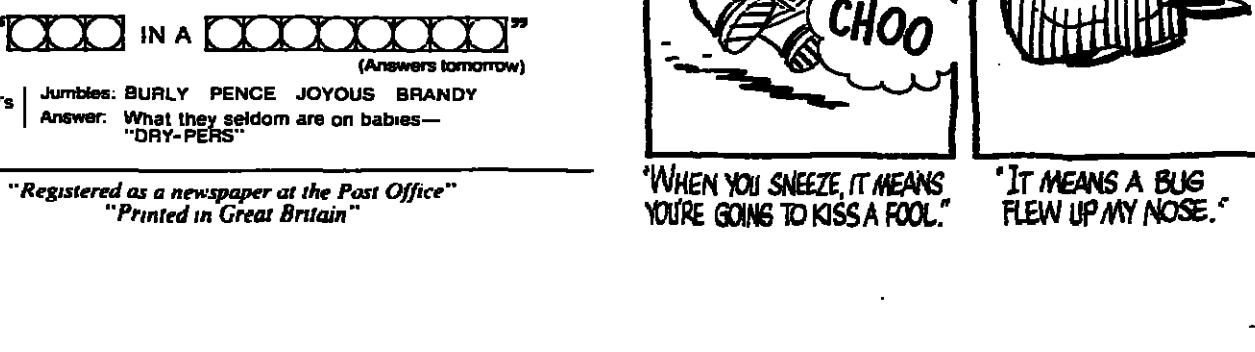
## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BRIDGE



## BOOKS

## MARQUAND

## An American Life

By Millicent Bell. Atlantic-Little, Brown. Illustrated. 537 pp. \$17.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT doesn't bother Millicent Bell that Edmund Wilson once summed up a critical assessment of the art of John Phillips Marquand (1893-1960) by writing, "A novel by J.P. Marquand is simply a neat pile of typewritten manuscript." She writes in the Prologue to her "Marquand": "It has seemed to me that Marquand's best books have a claim upon our attention." But "it is certainly not my intention now to surprise his uneasy ghost by thrusting upon him the honor we give to one or two in a generation."

All she wishes to claim is that "Marquand's personal history" is "of such prototypical character as to justify his subtitle: 'An American Life.' It was, I think, so representative in its essentials as to constitute a kind of metonymy for all our lives, a work of the personal will and imagination collaborating with fate to produce an artistic fable of the general experience." So what she sets out to do in her richly detailed biography is to reconstruct a fable.

Looked at superficially, it might seem a dull and stuffy story. Raised in a shabby genteelness by a distinguished old New England family that had fallen on moderately hard times, Marquand reclaimed his birthright by racing through Harvard in three years, marrying a woman of impeccable social credentials, and becoming an instant success as a highly paid short-story writer for the Saturday Evening Post. From that point on, money and honors compounded themselves. His novels sold hugely, especially "So Little Time" (1943) — once he had decided to write them instead of short stories; he traveled the world and got to know everyone who mattered; Life magazine pronounced him "America's most successful novelist" at a time when such Life pronouncements still mattered.

Eventually he was exalted to a judgeship at the Book-of-the-Month Club, America's version at the time of a national academy, where in clubby conviviality his fellow judges decided what the public would read. He was last seen hobnobbing with the very rich at such wintering spots as Hobe Sound, Fla., and Fiechurst, N.C. He ascended to the right hand of Mammion, wielding a golf club ineffectually.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, the staff of The New York Times

## Best Seller

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. It is not necessarily a list of the best books.

- FICTION
1. JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut.
  2. SILENT PROPHET, by John Le Carré.
  3. TRIPLE, by Ken Follet.
  4. THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Michael Chabon.
  5. THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG, by Norman Mailer.
  6. MEMOIRS OF ANOTHER DAY, by Michael Ondaatje.
  7. THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King.
  8. THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast.
  9. THE TOP OF THE HILL, by Irwin Shaw.
  10. SODIUM CHLORIDE, by William S. Burroughs.
  11. THE GREEN LIPS, by John MacDonnell.
  12. THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST, by John Hackstein and other top-ranking NATO advisors and generals.
  13. WALK AND REMEMBER, by Norman Mailer.
  14. THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY, by Richard Brautigan.
  15. SHADOW OF THE MOON, by M.M. Kays.
- NONFICTION
1. AUNT ERMA'S COPE, by John McMane.
  2. THE INHERITANCE, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong.
  3. CRUEL SEASONS, by Steve Martin.
  4. CRUEL SEASONS, by Steve Martin.
  5. JAMES EARL RAY'S YORKSHIRE, by James H. H. H.
  6. THE AMERICANS, by Allan W. Watts.
  7. THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe.
  8. SERPENTINE, by Thomas H. H. H.
  9. SYLVIA PORTER'S NEW MONEY BOOK FOR THE 80s, by Sylvia Porter.
  10. RESTING THE ANCHOR, by Robert Ringer.
  11. THE PRITIKIN, by Patrick M. McGraw.
  12. WHITE NO APPOLOGIES, by William S. Burroughs.
  13. ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins.
  14. THE WINDY CITY, by I. Bryan III.
  15. CONNECTIONS, by James Burke.

## Italian Art Detective

## Cites Missing Works

ROME (AP) — Rodolfo Siviero, Italy's top art detective, reported yesterday that 4,000 paintings and sculptures have been recovered over the past 30 years through the efforts of his office. However, nearly 1,500 works of art, including sculptures by Michelangelo and several paintings by Titian and Vermeer, still are missing and hopes to have them returned to Italy are fading.

Siviero said most of Italy's stolen art is taken abroad and kept in banks or safes for at least 10 years. After this period, he said, the statute of limitations under international law runs out and the art can be marketed without problems.

Another club lead was tallied, and the game continued. Since the jack appeared second round, South was at win the third round in dummy. The ten. He then led the seven, prepared to finesse in eight was clearly in the East. Sooner or later, East could so diamond king, but that was third and last trick for the deal.

NORTH (7)  
♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

WEST (8)  
♠ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST (9)  
♠ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

SOUTH (10)  
♠ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable.

Hand:  
10 ♠ East South  
2 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠  
3 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠  
4 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠  
5 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠  
6 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠  
7 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠  
8 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠  
9 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠  
10 ♠ 10 ♠ 10 ♠

West led the heart five.

West led the heart five.

هذا من الاصل







